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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

NATIONAL

EDUCATION OF PEASANTS IN PARTY'S BASIC LINE

Educate the Peasants in Socialist Ideology 1

MEDICAL SERVICE

Set Up a Network of Medical Cooperatives of Factory Clinics To Better Serve the Workers in Health Work 7

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Page

LITERATURE AND ART

Seriously Run Well Mass Study Classes on Spare-Time Literary and Art Creation 12

POLITICAL LINE

Hung-ch'i Article on Correct Attitude Towards Masses in Implementing Correct Line 15

CIVIL AVIATION

China's Civil Aviation Advances 18

FARM MECHANIZATION

East China Rural Commune Uses More Farm Machines 20

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Northeast China Nomadic People Enjoy Settled Life 22

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Ambassador Gives Cocktail Party to Celebrate 10th Anniversary of Sino-Afghan Boundary Treaty 24

China, Afghanistan Sign Notes of Talks on Hospital Construction 24

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Foreign Minister Sarin Chhak Holds Press Conference 25

Teng Hsiao-ping, Han Nien-lung Call on Queen Kossamak 26

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 26

CHINA AND FRANCE

Mrs. Messmer Gives Reception for Chinese Friendship Group in Paris 28

Page

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves France for Home 28

CHINA AND GHANA

China's Szechwan Provincial Table Tennis Team Concludes Visit to Ghana 28

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Delegation 29

Japan-China Memorandum Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking 29

Peking Banquet Honors Japan-China Memorandum Trade Delegation 30

Japanese Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Arrives in Peking 31

Japanese Badminton Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow 31

CHINA AND KOREA

Sino-Korean Agreement Anniversary Marked in Peking 32

20th Anniversary of Korean-Chinese Economic and Cultural Cooperation Agreement Celebrated in Pyongyang 32

Korean "Aprok River" Women's Basketball Delegation Leaves Tientsin for Shenyang 33

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Banquet on Sino-Korean Agreement Anniversary 34

Korean Paper Praises Korean-Chinese Friendship, Cooperation 34

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on Korea-China Agreement Anniversary 35

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Marks Sino-Korean Agreement Anniversary 37

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Exhibition Group Leader Leaves Peking for Netherlands 38

Page

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Minister Li Chiang Meet Netherlands Guests 39

Netherlands Exhibition President Gives Reception in Peking 39

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese PLA Basketball Team Leaves Lahore for Karachi 40

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Bank Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 40

CHINA AND UN

Chuang Yen Exposes Soviet Fraud of Reduction of Military Budgets 41

UN First Committee Adopts Resolution Concerning Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons 44

CHINA AND VIETNAM

President Nguyeh Huu Tho and Government Delegation Leave Tientsin for Kwangchow 45

President Nguyeh Huu Tho Arrives in Kwangchow 46

President Nguyen Huu Tho Calls on Queen Kossamak in Kwangchow 48

Kwangchow Banquet Warmly Welcomes South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government Delegation 48

Such Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home 50

President Nguyen Huu Tho Sends Message of Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai 52

RSVN PRG Delegation Arrives in Hanoi 53

Chinese Photographic Delegation Leaves Hanoi for Home 53

Joint Communique 54

Page

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Premier Chou En-lai and Minister Wang Meng Meet FRG Minister 60

FRG Minister Gives Reception in Peking 60

FRG Minister and Wife Leave Peking for Home 61

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Vice Chairman of Yugoslav Federal Assembly Receives Hsinhua Deputy Director 61

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet Zairese Commissioner of State Nguza 62

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Zairese Commissioner of State Nguza Continue Talks 62

Zairese Delegatin in Peking 63

Delegation of Zairese National Executive Council Visits Tientsin 63

President Mobutu Receives Chinese Ambassador 64

NATIONAL

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

How To Gradually Deepen Education in the Basic Line 65

The New Style of the 3rd Company 71

PRACTICE OF WORKING WHILE STUDYING

Grasp Well the Practice of Working While Studying - by Wen Chüeh 74

Develop the Revolutionary Tradition of Yenan and Energetically Promote the Practice of Working While Studying 76

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Young People in East China Production Brigade 81

HEALTH CAMPAIGNS

Clean Residential Area in East China City 83

Page

ART EXHIBITIONS

Photographic and Painting Exhibitions Close in Peking 84

MACHINE BUILDING

Peking Makes Self-Climb Tower Cranes 86

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on Anniversary of Establishment of Albania-China Diplomatic Relations 87

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception in Tirana to Mark Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Albania 88

Albanian Paper Marks Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Albania and China 89

Delegation of Albanian Academy of Sciences Leaves Peking for Home 90

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania 90

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Minister Receives Chinese Youth Delegation 91

Algerian Health Minister Receives Chinese Red Cross Delegation 91

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Iran 92

CHINA AND IRAQ

New Iraqi Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking 93

CHINA AND JAPAN

Teng Hsiao-ping, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Youth League Council Delegation 93

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friendship Delegation of Local Self-Government Body 93

Chinese Posts and Telecommunications Minister Meets Japanese Delegation 94

Page

CHINA AND KOREA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Korean People's Struggle for Reunification Will Be Victorious 95

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Liberated Areas of Laos 97

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Minister of Economic Affairs Leaves Peking for Home 97

Chinese Exhibition Delegation Arrives in Amsterdam 98

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

China's Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Visit in Christchurch, New Zealand 98

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Arrives in Manila 99

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Premier Chou En-lai, Minister Li Chiang Meet Romanian Government Trade Delegation 99

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Government Trade Delegation 100

Sino-Romanian Goods Exchange, Payments Protocol Signed in Peking 101

Romanian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 101

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Premier Chou En-lai, Minister Fang Yi Meet Senegalese Minister Ousmane Seck 102

Senegalese Minister Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking 102

Sino-Senegalese Agreements on Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade Signed in Peking 103

Senegalese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 104

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Old Trash 104

Page

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 107

CHINA AND UGANDA

President Amin of Uganda Lays Foundation Stone for Kibimba Rice Scheme . 107

CHINA AND UN

Ling Ching Expounds Chinese Government's Stand on Question of Defining Aggression at UN Legal Committee 109

UN Political and Security Committee Urges All States to Accept Principles and Objectives in Declaration of Indian Ocean as Zone of Peace 113

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairese Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception 116

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ma Jen-hui Fetes President of Council of International Civil Aviation Organization 117

Chinese Vice Minister Meets and Fetes World Health Organization Study Group 117

NATIONAL

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Perseveringly Integrate Education with Practice of the Three Great Revolutionary Movement 118

Make a Success of the School-Operated Factories, Promote Revolution in Education 126

MEDICAL RESEARCH

North China City Does Research on Common, Recurrent Diseases 130

LAND IMPROVEMENT

Northeast China Provinces Start Land-Improvement Campaign 131

PLANT PROTECTION

Chinese Peasant Writes Book on Plant Protection 132

GRAIN AND COTTON HARVESTS

East China Administrative Region Reports Good Grain, Cotton Harvests 134

Page

POWER OUTPUT

Chinese Provinces Fulfill Annual Power Output Targets 135

FOLK ARTISTS

Former Beggar Becomes Popular Poet in East China Province 136

POSTAGE STAMPS

New Stamp Issue of Relics Unearthed in China During Cultural Revolution 137

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Friendship Delegation Leaves Tirana for China 138

Albanian Military Friendship Delegation Arrives in Peking 138

Peking Banquet in Honor of Albanian Military Friendship Delegation . . . 139

Albanian Young Swimmers Break National Records in China 142

CHINA AND CANADA

Former President of Canadian Medical Association Feted in Peking 143

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Government Meritime Shipping Delegation Arrives in Paris 143

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Film Director 144

Japanese Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Japan-China Memorandum Trade Delegation 144

Friendship Delegation of Japanese Local Self-Government Body Leaves Peking 145

Japanese Badminton Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home 145

Japan's Liaison Council for Repatriates from China (Orthodox) Holds National Convention 146

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Press Conference in Peking 147

Korean "Aprok River" Women's Basketball Delegation Leaves Shenyang for Peking 148

Page

Li Jong Mok Fetes Chinese Delegation at UN 149

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Fishery Study Group Leaves Norway for Home 149

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Norway for Home 150

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President Receives Chinese Trade Delegation 151

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Banquet for Romanian TU Delegation 151

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Revisionists Feverishly Engage in Arms Dealing Under Signboard of "Military Aid" 152

CHINA AND UN

Debate at UN General Assembly on Coat of UNEF to Middle East 154

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Hsinhua Deputy Director Concludes Visit to Yugoslavia 156

Chinese Sports Delegation Leaves Belgrade for Home 156

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairese National Executive Council Delegation Leaves Peking 157

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chi Peng-fei Meets ICAO President 158

Chinese Delegation to IMCO Assembly Session Leaves London 158

NATIONAL

LITERATURE AND ART

Ode to the New Life of Struggle - by Ma Lien-yü 159

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

A Lively Report Meeting 164

Page

SPARE-TIME EDUCATION FOR WORKERS

Strive To Run Well Spare-Time Education for Workers 167

STEEL PLANTS

Shanghai Shaped Steel Tubes Plant Works with Communist Spirit 171

GRAIN AND COTTON HARVESTS

Four North China Provinces Report Good Cotton Harvests 172

Excellent Harvest on East China Plain 173

Chinese Provinces Have Good Harvests of Fiber Crops 175

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador and Wife Celebrate Albanian Liberation Day Together with Chinese Commune Members 177

Albanian Military Friendship Delegation Visits Army Unit and Sees Art Performance in Peking 178

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Arrives in Tirana 179

President of Albanian State Planning Commission Fetes Chinese Delegation 179

Chinese Leaders Warmly Greet 29th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation 180

Peking Reception Marks 29th Anniversary of Liberation of Albania 182

PLA Peking Artillery Unit Holds Meeting Celebrating Albania's Liberation Anniversary 182

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Delegates Leave Peking for Vienna to Attend UNIDB Session 184

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Chinese Charge d'Affaires Holds Film Receptions in Nicosia 184

Page

CHINA AND GUINEA

President Sekou Toure Receives Chinese Government Delegation 185

Chinese Government Delegation Visits Guinean Sugar Refinery 185

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Conakry for Home 186

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Leaders of Chinese Government Delegation Calls on Leaders of Guinea-Bissau 187

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Japanese Posts and Telecommunications Delegation 187

Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang Meets Japanese Friends 188

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Guests 188

Kaheita Okazaki Holds Banquet in Peking 189

Leader of Japanese Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet 190

Chinese Skating Delegation Leaves for Japan 191

Chou En-lai and Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japanese Japan-China Memorandum Trade Delegation 193

Liao Cheng-chih and Liu Hsi-wen Meet Japanese Friends 193

Hua Kuo-feng and Hsiao Peng Meet Japanese Rural Activists Delegation . . 194

Japanese Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Leaves Peking 194

Yokohama-Shanghai Friendship Delegation Leaves Japan for China 195

Friendship Delegation of Yokohama, Japan, Arrives in Shanghai 195

Chinese Commodities Exhibition Opens in Tokyo 197

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese PLA Basketball Team Leaves Karachi for Rawalpindi 198

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Says: Superpowers Are Using Question of Prohibiting Chemical Weapons to Peddle Disarmament Fraud 199

Page

Israel Accused of Violating Human Rights in Occupied Territories at UN Special Committee Meeting 201

CHINA AND US

Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan Meets American Guests 203

Director of Hsinhua News Agency Fetes American Guests 204

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Send Message of Sympathy to Typhoon Victims in South Vietnam 204

Chinese Red Cross Society Donation for Typhoon Victims in South Vietnam 205

Chinese Broadcasting Delegation Leaves Hanoi for Home 206

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Commercial Counsellors of Various Embassies Give Cocktail Party in Peking 207

NATIONAL

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

The Reactionary Features of Lin Piao as Viewed from the "Theory of Inspiration" - by Su Hsi 208

RIVER CONTROL

The Correct Road To Harnessing Rivers 214

UNITED FRONT

Liao Cheng-chih, Lo Ching-chang and Li Chih-teh Meet and Fete Mr. Yeh Nan 221

ORTHOPEDICS

Wuhan Hospital Achieves Good Results in Treating Bone and Joint Injuries 221

FARM MACHINES

China Builds More Farm Machinery Plants 223

GOOD HARVESTS

Northwest China Corridor Reports Good Harvests 224

Page

China Has Good Tobacco Harvest 224

COAL MINES

New Coal Mine in Central China 225

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

"Heroic Albanian People's Glorious Festival Day" 226

Albanian Ambassador and Wife Gives Reception in Celebration of 29th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation 227

Vice Chairman Li Teh-sheng Meets Albanian Military Friendship Delegation 230

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Argentina for Jamaica 231

CHINA AND IRAQ

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets New Iraqi Ambassador 232

China, Iraq Sign Minutes of Talks on Building Mosul Bridge 232

Iraqi Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu 233

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kaheita Okazaki and Other Japanese Friends Leave Peking . . . . . 23?

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean "Aprok River" Women's Basketball Team Plays Friendly Match in Peking 234

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Friendship Delegation Arrives in Sam Neua 235

Prince Souphanouvong Receives Chinese Friendship Delegation 236

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

PLA Men's Basketball Team Leaves Pakistan for Home 237

Chinese PLA Men's Basketball Team Back in Peking from Pakistan 237

Page

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

What Soviet Union Does After Dishing Up Its "Proposal" on Reduction of Military Budgets 238

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Prince Receives Chinese Ambassador 241

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese and Swedish Table Tennis Players Hold First Friendly Competition in Stockholm 241

Chinese Engraving Exhibition Opens in Stockholm 242

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syria Publishes Lu Hsün's Work "The True Story of Ah Q" in Arabic 243

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception 243

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

President of ICAO Council Leaves Peking 244

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* NATIONAL *
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EDUCATION OF PEASANTS IN PARTY'S BASIC LINE

Educate the Peasants in Socialist Ideology

- investigation of education in the Party's basic line at Ch'iaoli brigade, Linfen hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 12, 1973)

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work, the CCP general branch of Ch'iaoli brigade of Ch'iaoli commune in Linfen hsien, Shansi Province, educates the peasants in the Party's basic line in close conjunction with the reality of the struggle between the two classes and the two roads in the countryside and arouses all to criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. The broad masses of cadres and commune members continuously heighten their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. The situation of revolution and production goes on improving throughout the brigade, and the socialist collective economy is consolidated and developed with each passing day.

Ch'iaoli brigade is a big village. In the past, grain output here was only 200 catties or so per mow, and although there was on the average 2.7 mow of land per capita, this brigade still had to be supplied by the state with some food grain. Now, the whole brigade has gone through a tremendous change. In 1972, its per-mow output of grain surpassed the "Program" and ites total grain output was an all-time high; it not only ceased to be a grain-deficient brigade, but also overfulfilled the state's grain requisition task by 100,000 catties. In the past, some people lacked confidence in changing the local backward outlook, saying that "it was not easy to do the job well because this was a big village with a big number of people working in discord." Now, seeing the scene of prosperity, the poor and lower-middle peasants say happily: "This village has a big number of people generating a great power. The correct line has brought about tremendous changes!"

Perseveringly Adhere to the Socialist Orientation of the Collective Economy

The Party general branch of Ch'iaoli brigade has come to realize from its practice of prolonged struggle that the fundamental problem in the countryside is whether the socialist road or the capitalist road is followed, and that the struggle between the two roads is protracted and complicated. In the past few years, therefore, it constantly educated the cadres and the commune members in the Party's basic line and led them to consciously boycott and criticize the capitalist tendency, to perseveringly take the socialist road and to consolidate and develop the socialist collective economy in the light of the Party's basic line.

During the movement for "learning from Tachai in agriculture," a handful of class enemies incited the capitalist tendency, clamored that "one should rely on the collective for grain to feed on but on himself to earn money," and instigate people to take up side-occupations individually. A few people who were seriously imbued with selfish ideas wavered and wanted to part with socialist agricultural production and go individually to the city to earn cash income. Some cadres failed to see clearly this spontaneous tendency toward capitalism and did not boycott it vigorously.

In view of this situation, the Party general branch of the brigade organized the cadres and the masses to seriously study the Party's basic line, extensively carry out activities in recalling the conditions of the old society and comparing them with those of the new society, roundly criticize the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in basically changing the Party's line and policies, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism and, at the same time, hit hard at the sabotage activities carried out by the class enemies in this brigade. Through study and criticism, the commune members heightened their awareness, saying: "We must not go in for the capitalist tendency and must not take the capitalist road. 'Only socialism can save China.'" A few commune members who formerly wavered ideologically also heightened their awareness and indicated their determination in making a clear break with the capitalist tendency and playing an active part in collective productive labor. A brigade cadre once went wrong because he was blindfolded by "self-interest." This time, an old poor peasant got together with him to recall the history of the misfortune of his family in the old society and the history of the founding of the collective enterprise by taking the socialist road after the liberation. This cadre awaakened and, in deep pains, examined his capitalist ideas. From then on, he took the lead in doing manual labor, devoted himself to the socialist collective undertaking and took solid action to correct his mistake.

Ch'iaoli brigade had always been the home of cotton and wheat. In the past few years, however, there budded the idea of "attaching greater importance to grain than to cotton" and "using grain to replace cotton." Some people thought that the commune members could have more grain to feed on when a good grain harvest was reaped. Since cotton had to be sold to the state no matter how high the output, they suggested growing less cotton. Influenced by this kind of ideas, some production teams did not grow cotton sufficiently and properly in accordance with the state plan. The Party general branch of the brigade was of the opinion

that the ideas and the method of "attaching greater importance to grain than to cotton" and "using grain to replace cotton" ran counter to the policy of "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development" and were at variance with the interests of the state and the collective, as well as the basic interests of the commune members themselves. This reflected the struggle between the two roads in the collective economy. It promptly organized the cadres and the masses to study Chairman Mao's teaching "The cooperative economy must be subordinate to the leadership of the state's unified economic plan," and to criticize the wrong ideas of neglecting the state's interests. They came to realize that since the collective economy of the people's communes is a component part of the socialist economy, we must consciously abide by the state's cropping plan and must not forget the interests of the whole and run counter to the socialist orientation. This year, various production teams conscientiously grew cotton in accordance with the state's plan and worked meticulously to strengthen field management. Cotton grew better than in any of the past few years.

This brigade formerly ran a factory for making and repairing farm tools. Influenced by the revisionist line of "putting profits in command," it attached greater importance to making than repairing farm tools and did not adhere to the orientation of serving socialist agriculture. It was closed and re-opened many times, each time ending in failure. The Party general branch of the brigade organized the workers and staff members to study the Party's basic line and criticize the capitalist ideas of running an enterprise, thereby helping them in correctly orienting the operation of this factory. The workers and staff members of the whole factory ran the factory in close coordination with the needs of local agriculture. Tool making and repairing were carried out side by side, with emphasis on repairing. The factory was more prosperous than ever. Now, it not only assume the task of repairing medium-sized and small farm tools in the whole brigade, but also is capable of making pumps, threshers, cotton and wheat seed drills and other farm tools. It plays a remarkable role in gradually realizing mechanization of agriculture in the brigade.

Ch'iaoli brigade had always been short of water. It was attacked by drought in nine out of ten years. More than ten years ago, its commune members started sinking wells. They sank wells three times, but all of them were of no avail. In 1972, another severe drought befell this brigade, and they decided to sink wells again. The Party general branch of the brigade intensively conducted line education among the commune members, fully demonstrating to them that sinking wells to resist drought on the basis of the current situation of the brigade was for the purpose of creating conditions for consolidating and developing the socialist collective economy and was of significance in running socialist agriculture successfully. This basically aroused the enthusiasm of the commune members for tilling land for the revolutionary cause. They worked with united efforts and started with indigenous methods. Last year, they sank new wells and renovated old ones, totalling 42, and expanded the irrigated acreage by more than 2,000 mow. This year, they again sank 100 wells, thus creating conditions for reaping a bumper harvest in agriculture.

Attach Importance to Class Struggle in the Ideological Sphere

The Party general branch of Ch'iaoli brigade held that, in implementing the Party's basic line, importance must be attached to class struggle in the ideological sphere. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, revolution and production in Ch'iaoli brigade had shown marked improvement. In this situation of victory, some cadres and commune members cherished the idea that "one year's effort brings about peace in three years." They neglected class struggle in the brigade and, in particular, did not understand sufficiently class struggle in the ideological sphere. The handful of class enemies took this chance to carry out activities and spread the old culture, old ideas and old customs and habits of the exploiting classes by all possible means. They made use of the pernicious influence of these old ideas to corrode and attack the cadres and the masses. The Party general branch realized that grasping the struggle between the two roads in the economic sphere alone was not enough and it was necessary to tightly grasp class struggle in the ideological sphere, to fight perseveringly against the force of old traditional concepts and habits, to criticize the old culture, old ideas and old habits and customs of the exploiting classes and to criticize the bourgeois world outlook in order to consolidate and develop the socialist collective economy.

For the purpose of heightening the understanding of the cadres and the masses toward class struggle in the ideological sphere, the Party general branch laid hold of typical cases for use as teaching materials in conducting education in socialist ideology. A cadre of the brigade carried an ideological load because he came of a good family and joined the Party long ago, and so he slackened effort in remolding his thinking. Taking advantage of their former relationship and the old customs, the class enemies tried to corrupt him by such tactics as giving him gifts and treating him to extravagant eating and drinking. An analysis of this typical case sounded the alarm. All learned from the lesson of this cadre that extravagant eating and drinking was not a minor problem and the class enemies often tried to make a breakthrough in some minor problems in thinking and everyday life to sell their tricks. Through analysis of typical cases, the broad masses of commune members criticized the old culture, old ideas and old customs and habits of the exploiting classes and the bourgeois world outlook as well. Many of them consciously destroyed these old things and established new ones in their place. On the Spring Festival and other major occasions, and in weddings or funerals, they broke with the outdated and unreasonable customs and refrained from waste and extravagance. The cadres of the brigade and the production teams became more conscious in preserving the political color of plain living and hard work. They took an active part in collective productive labor and maintained close ties with the masses, thereby building up their ability to resist the inroads of bourgeois ideology.

In order to occupy the various positions in the countryside with socialist ideology, the Party general branch of Ch'iaoli brigade also selected and trained a group of backbone elements from among the poor and lower-middle peasants and the educated youths for conducting spare-time propaganda and instilling socialist ideology into the minds of the masses in conjunction with practice of the three great revolutionary movements. This group of pace-setters worked actively on the ideological front, constantly publicized the Party's basic line,

cited the good personalities and good deeds showing warm love for socialism, criticized the ideological tendencies toward capitalism and combined political wprk with economic work. It was deeply welcomed by the masses.

Correctly Orienting the Relationship Between the Basic Line and the Specific Lines of Work

The Party general branch of Ch'iaoli brigade has come to learn through its practice of implementing the Party's basic line that the Party's basic line is the beacon light illuminating all kinds of work and forms the basis of all general and specific policies drawn up by the Party for the countryside. Therefore, only by tightly grasping the basic line as the key link in guiding the implementation of various specific lines of work and specific policies shall we be able to guard against deviating to the wrong path.

Formerly, when productive tasks were heavy, some cadres were often bent on doing specific work in routine production; they forgot to adhere to the Party's basic line and neglected the struggle between the two classes and the two roads. In the light of this problem, the Party general branch of the brigade educated all by comparing and analyzing the typical cases.

The No. 4 production team was formerly a backward team. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work, this production team vigorously publicized the Party's basic line. Its leading group heightened its awareness of the two-line struggle. Whether in grasping production or doing day-to-day work, it paid attention to the problem of struggle between the two roads. It first took into consideration whether the socialist orientation and road were followed. It also paid constant attention to hitting at the unhealthy tendencies, exploiting the enthusiasm of the masses and organizing it to develop the collective economy. Last year, a severe drought was overcome and the per-mow grain yield surpassed the "Yellow River." The No.16 production team was formerly an advanced team. Because its leading group became negligent in the situation of victory and slackened its efforts to grasp class struggle and the two-line struggle, grain output dropped by a big margin. The positive and the negative aspects of experiences and lessons made all understand that: In doing our work, we must pay particular attention to the Party's basic line--this is the basic guarantee for victory in all branches of our work.

The Party general branch of Ch'iaoli brigade paid constant attention to putting the Party's basic line in command of the implementation of various rural economic policies. Last year, in the course of carrying out the policy of "to each according to his work," it discovered that some production teams showed signs of "putting wage points in command" after rectifying the equalitarian tendency in the calculation of remuneration for work. Why did this thing which had been criticized during the great proletarian cultural revolution recur? Grasping this event, it organized the cadres of this production team to hold a serious discussion and led them to see clearly that: Implementatin of the policy of "to each according to his work" must not part with the spiritual essence of the Party's basic line. If we forget class struggle and the struggle between the two roads, we shall show a new deviation after rectifying a wrong tendency.

After that, in carrying out the Party's economic policies, this brigade and the various production teams under it paid particular attention to taking the Party's basic line as the key link in drawing a clear distinction between the correct line and policies and the wrong ones. The various production teams on the one hand conscientiously put into effect the system governing labor quota and management, evaluation of work and allotment of wage points in accordance with the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," on the other hand, they adhered to the principle of putting proletarian politics in command, placed ideological and political work above all else, and continuously educated the peasants in socialist ideology. In handling the relationship between collective production and commune members' household side-occupations, they allowed and encouraged the commune members to develop proper household side-occupation and, at the same time, paid greater attention to educating the commune members to cherish warm love for the collective, go on accumulating capital for developing collective production, continuously expand farm capital construction and accelerate the development of the collective economy. In handling the relations between one production team and another, they on the one hand adhered to the principle of "ownership by three levels with the production team as the base" and the principles of voluntary participation, mutual benefit and exchange of equal values in developing cooperation; on the other hand, they paid attention to overcoming departmentalist ideology and encouraged taking the interests of the whole situation into consideration. It was in this way that Ch'iaoli brigade carried out the various policies of the Party by taking the Party's basic line as the key link. The enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members for socialism was aroused tremendously, thus giving impetus to the continual development of the collective economy.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

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MEDICAL SERVICE

Set Up a Network of Medical Cooperatives of Factory Clinics To Better Serve the Workers in Health Work

by

the reporting unit of the Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 10, 1973)

By going deep into factories and plants and relying on the basic level, and by making the larger factories lead the smaller ones in setting up a network of medical cooperatives of factory clinics with the hospital as the center, the medical personnel of the Shenyang Municipal No. 5 People's Hospital have brought the part of basic-level medical units into full play, made them convenient for the masses to receive treatment, improved the medical standards so that the workers could be better served in health work, and promoted the in-depth development of struggle-criticism-transformation in the hodpistal.

I

The Shenyang Municipal No. 5 People's Hospital is responsible for giving medical treatment to the workers of 73 factories and plants as well as some other units, and its out-patient department is rather crowded. For the sake of solving this problem, the responsible comrades of the Party committee of the hospital led medical personnel to factories and plants to conduct investigations and solicit a wide range of views. The workers said: "in the final analysis, it still boils down to the question of whom to serve. Only by stepping out of the hospital and relying on the basic level could medical personnel better bring the part of the basic level units into play and could the problem of congestion in the out-patient department be radically solved." The Shenyang Water-Pump Plant also proposed that the hospital should help the factories and plants run medical cooperatives. Thereupon, the Party committee of the hospital organized the medical workers to study more thoroughly Chairman Mao's teaching, "This question of 'For whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle," and criticized vigorously the counter-revolutionary revisionist health line of Liu Shao-ch'i and the former style of medical treatment--"running the hospital behind closed doors waiting for patients to turn up." The medical personnel raised their consciousness in taking care of the health of the workers.

The Party committee also organized a medical detachment consisting of doctors in internal medicine, surgery, gynecology and the five organs as well as in Chinese medicine. They first went deep into the Shenyang Water-Pump Plant, and with the support of the Party committees of factories and plants concerned, helped the water-pump plant and seven nearby factories and plants to practice cooperative medicine. The water-pump plant, being a larger plant with better medical and technical facilities and equipment, voluntarily shouldered the work of X-raying and conducting clinical tests for the nearby factories and plants. When the doctor of the glass instruments factory was sick, the water-pump plant

and the enamelware plant sent their own doctors to help out. The medical detachment summed up the experience of eight factories in the practice of cooperative medicine by factory clinics with the hospital as the center and with the larger factories leading the smaller one for gradual popularisation, and a network of medical cooperatives with 62 factories and plants participating was set up.

II

By keeping in mind what the basic-level medical personnel have in mind and considering as urgent what the broad masses of workers consider as urgent, the Shenyang Municipal No. 5 People's Hospital has actively helped the factories and plants to set up a network of medical cooperatives. Their methods are:

1. Organize the grassroots forces to give medical treatment by sectors. Based on such concrete conditions as the size of the factory, the strength of the medical personnel, the material equipment, the technical facilities and the distance from one another, the network of medical cooperatives is divided into eight sectors. Based on the needs and potentialities of each sector, they are helped to strengthen and enlarge their field of medical treatment, so that each sector could basically be fully equipped with X-ray, clinical laboratory, operation theater and wards, and the departments of gynecology, internal medicine, surgery and the five organs. A whole body for medical treatment--with work shared by the factories, the sectors and the hospital at each level--is thus constituted. The network of cooperatives and the cooperative sectors have their own leadership groups which hold regular meetings to inspect and arrange work and exchange experience. They organize the medical personnel to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, implement conscientiously Chairman Mao's revolutionary medical line and jointly carry out properly the struggle-criticism-transformation on the medical and health front.

2. Grasp technical training properly and improve the medical standard. While developing academic activities, exchanging new experiences and popularizing new methods of medical treatment, the network of medical cooperative has at the same time run in a planned manner all types of study classes in accordance with the technical standard of the medical personnel and the division of work at the basic level.

By conscientiously studying theory and diligently practicing their basic skills, the broad masses of medical personnel have carried out their vocational study in a more vigorous and lively manner. There is a general improvement in their technical level, and this newborn force is maturing very rapidly. At present, they are able to treat all minor ailments within the factory and to treat major cases and handle all minor and intermediate surgeries within the sector. The two doctors of the electrical engineering machinery plant, trained from among the workers, have performed over 100 minor and intermediate surgeries a year with excellent results. The comrades who have only recently taken up medical work said: "Formerly, when we saw workers who were injured or sick, we were anxious and worried. Now, having acquired some basic knowledge, we are able to serve the workers better."

3. Adhere to "prevention first" and strive to reduce the incidence of disease. The network of cooperatives has implemented the policy of "prevention first," propagated health knowledge and exchanged experience in doing prevention work well. From the working environments to the working conditions of the factory and from the physical conditions of the workers to laws governing the incidence of various diseases, everything is carefully investigated. They basically know what to do with some common or recurrent diseases. Toward the end of 1971, there was an outbreak of influenza. They immediately went deep into the various factories and plants to acquaint themselves with the incidence and the conditions of preventive work. Last summer, the medical detachment organized the medical personnel of factories and plants within the network of cooperatives to study the prevention and treatment of intestinal infection. At the same time, it inspected sanitary work in the mess halls, nurseries and clinics of factories and plants, and effectively prevented the spread of intestinal infectious diseases.

4. The doctors of factory clinics properly carry out joint consultations. For the sake of giving better medical treatment, the network of cooperatives makes extensive use of consultative activities. Joint consultations are carried out when doubtful cases are handled by the cooperative sector, with the medical detachment and the doctors of factories and plants analyzing the symptoms together and making the diagnosis together, so that the patients could receive treatment in time and restore health. The toes of a worker of the low-pressure boiler plant got hurt, and the hospital diagnosed the case as rheumatism. After joint consultations, the cooperative sector negated the former diagnosis. The medical personnel removed a piece of metal from one of his toes and he quickly recovered. An old worker of the refinery mill who suffered from tremor of the atrium fibre was in the past diagnosed as suffering from arteriosclerotic cardiopathy. He showed no improvement after more than a year of treatment. Later, the cooperative sector correctly diagnosized that he was suffering from heart disease caused by hyperthyroidism, and he was very quickly cured. In the past two years, the network of medical cooperatives held joint consultations over more than 1,320 cases and treated 188 emergency cases with excellent results.

III

At present, the network of medical cooperatives has become the key knob to medical cooperation between the factories and between the factories and the hospital, and demonstrated their immense superiority in serving the physical well-being of the workers.

1. Mobilizing the enthusiasm of the basic level is conducive to tapping the potentials of the factory clinics. There are altogether more than 1,000 medical personnel in the 62 factories, and the figure is more than three times the number of medical personnel in the No. 5 People's Hospital. The factories have also a large force of spare-time health personnel, and the material and equipment conditions in quite a number of larger factories are relatively good. However, because each one was working on its own in the past, their enthusiasm could not be brought into full play. When a worker was sick, he was generally sent to the municipal hospital. Now conditions are greatly different. By studying Chairman Mao's health line together, the medical detachment and the

medical personnel of factories and plants have further ascertained the orientation of their service, strengthened the concept of the whole, and carried forward the communist style. Cases which the smaller plants could not handle are voluntarily taken over by the larger plants. Problems a single plant could not handle would be solved by several plants fighting in concert. Contradictions caused by shortage of manpower and material resources are solved through fully tapping the potentials. The medical personnel of the factories and plants said: "With various plants working together and with the backing of the hospital, we have greater strength and more ways at our disposal and greater courage." This medical force active on the forefront of production has taken over the greater part of medical and health work in factories and plants, and some of them also give treatment to patients living in the vicinity, thus greatly reducing the pressure on the municipal hospital.

2. Making it convenient for the working masses to receive medical treatment in nearby clinics to the advantage of grasping revolution and promoting production. In the past, intestinal X-ray could only be carried out through making prior arrangements with the municipal hospital. At present this can be done within the cooperative sector. Formerly, for X-ray, clinical test and physical check-up, workers of the Shenyang Municipal No. 1 Granary had to visit the municipal hospital. Now, they can do so at the Shenyang Compressor Plant just next door. At present, the number of workers of the Shenyang Electrical Machinery Plant having to go elsewhere for medical treatment is only 10 percent of the past figure, and this is equivalent to a saving of more than 1,330 work-hours monthly. They have also installed hospital bed for taking in serious cases from fraternal factories and plants.

3. Benefiting the implementation of the policy of "prevention first." With the assistance of the detachment from the hospital, the medical personnel of factories and plants within the network of medical cooperatives have carried out general check-up on the physical conditions of the workers, investigated the incidence of diseases, felt out the laws governing the incidence of diseases, and studied methods of treatment. They have organized various factories and plants to launch regular patriotic health movements in various factories and plants and tied up medical treatment with prevention. They have succeeded in making early discovery, carrying out prompt prevention and giving timely treatment, thus changing passive treatment into active prevention.

4. Tying the hospital closely with the factories, thus benefiting the ideological revolutionization of the medical personnel. Since going to the factories and plants, the comrades of the medical detachment, by studying and laboring together with the working masses, have seen with their own eyes the advanced deeds of the working people in their dedication to the building of socialism. They realize that by sending more teachers to the factories and plants at the basic level, the teaching materials would become more lively and richer in content, and they would be given a profound course of education and enabled to remold their world outlook. For the sake of relieving the sufferings of the workers in time, they often go out in the stormy weather, and some comrades still keep on working when they are not feeling well.

The daughter of one of the workmen of the water-pump plant was suffering from tuberculosis of the right hip joint, and her condition was worsening every day. Making use of their spare time, the medical detachment traveled 5 li to his home to set up a "family ward," and made out treatment by combined use of traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine to give her treatment. After half a year of careful treatment, the child was able to get out of bed and to move about.

During the in-depth development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the Party committee of the Shenyang Municipal No. 5 Hospital has led the medical personnel of the whole hospital to organize such medical workers as doctors of the neighborhood clinics and the barefoot doctors inside the medical district to set up a network of neighborhood medical cooperatives. With the hospital as the center, by grasping factories and plants on the one hand and neighborhood committees on the other, they have initially felt out some better experience in the proper running of urban hospitals.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Seriously Run Well Mass Study Classes on Spare-Time Literary and Art Creation

by

the Propaganda Unit of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee of Lienyuan Port, Kiangsu

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao November 14, 1973)

In order to grasp well the class struggle in the ideological sphere and continue to carry out well the revolution in literature and art, in the course of organizing the masses to promote spare-time activities in literary and art creation and on the basis of broadly holding mass study classes for spare-time literary and art creation at the basic-level, our city has systematically and purposefully held two mass study classes on spare-time literary and art creation, so as to raise the ideological level and creative ability of the spare-time writers, train a contingent of spare-time worker-peasant writers and artists, and insure the healthy and sustained development of mass spare-time activities in literary and art creation. Such study classes are short but the results achieved are great, and they are welcomed by the broad masses of spare-time worker-peasant writers.

How can we run well the mass spare-time study classes on literature and art? Our preliminary insights are:

1. Grasp well preparatory work. Before starting a study class, we sent out notices to the spare-time writers planning to participate in the study class, to allow them a period of time to go deep among the masses, experience life and more fully gather subject matters for creative work. Therefore, the writers participating in each study class could basically bring along with them subject matters. Some had even prepared first drafts of their works. Through this method, they could arrange beforehand their work. With the support of the leading members of this unit and the approval of the masses, they could write at ease.

2. Grasp well education in ideology and political line. In each study class, we first organized the participants to seriously study Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and selected and studied the articles on criticism of literature and art appearing in the newspapers and periodicals. We discussed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, thoroughly criticized the reactionary fallacies of "genius" and "inspiration" spread by renegade and traitor Lin Piao. The participants were made to realize that the workers, peasants and soldiers are the masters of literature and art and that life itself is the sole fountainhead for creative work. In the course of studies, we also invited the responsible comrades concerned to talk to the others on the Party's policy regarding literature and art and discuss the excellent situation of the revolution in literature and art in the whole province and the whole country, so as to widen the views of the students, further consolidate their determination to write for the revolution and arouse their revolutionary enthusiasm for

energetically creating works in defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

The spare-time writers and artists live among the masses and are familiar with the actual people and things. Some comrades have a poorer ability in artistic generalization. Therefore in the process of creation, we emphasize that the creation of literary and art works should not be limited down to the portrayal of real people and events. However, some writers are unable to understand this correctly and they tend to depart from life and imagine things without substantial realistic support. In light of these conditions, we lead people to sum up the experiences and lessons drawn from the success and failure in creation so as to make them understand clearly that as a conception, literary and art creation is the reflection of the objective social life in the mind. It is not as swindlers like Lin Piao have propagated that with the upsurge of "inspiration" and "sudden realization," a great variety of works could be created. Through the analysis of specific examples of the success and failure of the works of some students, we guide the others to select the most familiar subject matter from life through the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, to refine, bring together and generalize artistically their observations, what they have learned from experience, and the materials collected at ordinary times. The ideological content of the works of some students and their ability to express ideas in writing have registered new improvements.

3. Grasp well organizational work, bring into play collective wisdom and strength, and run well the study classes. There are only two full-time cadres working in our study classes. Since there are many students and work is heavy, we divide the participating students into groups according to their regions and types of work. The study classes basically carry out activities with the group as unit. In the group, each writer writes a story with the subject matter he has in mind and tells it to others. After that, the students of the whole group give their comments. They recommend how the story should be revised and put forward supplementary ideas. On the basis of the activities of the groups, each unit select for discussion works which are more mature and better in the organization of ideas at meetings in which all the students of the study class are gathered together. In this way people enlighten and encourage each other and reaffirm their confidence in doing a good job in spare-time literary and art creation.

4. Grasp well the quality of works. The study classes lay stress on correctly guiding the students to correctly orient and properly handle the relations between politics and literature and art. To solve some blurred understanding on the part of the students in way of thinking on creation--for example, whether or not should creative works of literature and art be limited to the portrayal of real people and events, how to correctly reflect contradictions and conflicts, and the unity of the common and individual features of the characters, and other problem--the methods we adopt are: to call upon everybody to seriously study the experience in the creation of revolutionary model plays; to insist on the use of the mass-line working method in actual work, that is to assemble the students together and invite the writers with richer practical experience in creation to discuss their understanding in creative work; and at the same time, to study

and analyze the good works in the relevant literary and art publications. In short, the students are guided to pay attention to uniting the political content of the revolution with as perfect an artistic form as possible. Through the study classes, the ideological level and writing standard of some spare-time writers are raised to a new plane, and they have written a number of better works which have been published in the provincial and municipal newspapers and periodicals. This has further aroused their enthusiasm for creative work.

5. Grasp well democratic summing up. At the end of a study class on spare-time creative work, we mobilize the participants to sum up things democratically. They discuss their insights and exchange their creative experiences. Thus they can improve themselves and throw themselves better into spare-time creation activities. We all understand that doing a good job in spare-time literary and art creation is an important aspect of work in grasping well the struggle in the ideological sphere. All students have declared: Before we write revolutionary articles, we must first become revolutionaries. To write good manuscripts, we must first remold our way of thinking. To become activists in spare-time literary and art creation, we must first become activists in production and work. We must create works for the revolution and forever be the spokesmen of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

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POLITICAL LINE

Hung-ch'i Article on Correct Attitude Towards Masses in Implementing Correct Line

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1973)

the latest issue of the journal "red flag" carries an article entitled "implementation of a correct political line calls for a correct attitude towards the masses" by ruzi turdi, secretary of the turfan county communist party committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. excerpts of the article follow:

the correct attitude towards the masses is determined by the nature of the proletariat's revolutionary cause. marx and engels pointed out in the "manifesto of the communist party": "all previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities. the proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the immense majority." our great leader chairman mao has repeatedly taught us: "the communist party is a political party which works in the interests of the nation and people and which has absolutely no private ends to pursue. it should be supervised by the people and must never go against their will. its members should be among the people and with them and must not set themselves above them." the chinese communist party has put "working for the interests of the vast majority of people of china and the world" into its constitution. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the party led the chinese people in overthrowing the three great mountains which weighed on their backs -- imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism -- and set up proletarian state power after protracted struggles and hard, bloody battles, thus liberating the working people of all nationalities in china from cruel exploitation by landlords, herdowners and capitalists. after liberation, chairman mao led us in land reform and agricultural cooperation and in setting up the people's communes, enabling the working people to advance along the broad socialist road. in the period of socialist revolution chairman mao summed up the experience of the international communist movement and formulated a basic line for the party for the entire historical period of socialism so as to prevent capitalist restoration. chairman mao's line represents the interests of the working people. it unites the chinese people to fight for a common goal and win one victory after another.

different lines take totally different positions and attitudes towards the masses. the correct line, represented by chairman mao, puts trust in the people, relies on them, cares for them and unites and leads them forward in the correct direction. communist party members must struggle for the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man throughout the world and for the liberation of all mankind. but the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi, lin piao and such

swindlers see the masses as "rabble". they looked down on the masses, suppressed and deceived them. they spread the fallacy that "the masses are backward" and advocated the idealist historical view that "heroes create history".

the attitude of communist party members and revolutionary cadres towards the masses is not just a question of method but one of standpoint and world outlook. it is a significant question of principle regarding which line is followed. in the past 20 years and more i have had a lot of experience and lessons in practical work in my attitude towards the masses. it might be said that in general when my attitude towards the masses was correct, the work would succeed and the line i followed would be correct; when my attitude was wrong the line i followed was also wrong. in 1963 the wuhsing people's commune planned to build a 45-kilometre-long canal to lead in melted snow from the tienshan mountains for irrigation. the project had to run through the gobi desert in part. this seemed fantastic and all kinds of things were said. some said before liberation several payi (landlords) employed many people to dig a canal but in the end not a drop of water reached the farm, so the project would be a sheer waste of energy. we consulted several old poor peasants and talked things over with the mass of former poor and lower-middle peasants. how wounderful exclamation they said. "when the melted snow is led down from the mountains, the area can produce more grain, cotton, grapes and honey dew melons for the country. with the attention and support of the party and the state and the strength of the collective economy of the people's commune, we can not only build a canal but remove a mountain in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work." when the project began, all the former poor and lower-middle peasants volunteered for the work. thousands of commune members, camping along the project from the foot of the mountain to the gobi, took part in the battle. leading members of the commune party committee lived and worked with the masses. by relying on collective wisdom and strength, they overcame one difficulty after another. a big canal lined entirely with pebbles was completed in a little over two years. that this canal was completed gave a vigorous lesson to its opponents, the conservatives and skeptics and also was a deep education for me: the masses are the real heroes, and under the leadership of the party and chairman mao, the working people of all nationalities can work wonders.

we must follow the mass line in guiding production, as in all other work. i once went to work for a period of time in a backward unit, the kuangming brigade of the putao people's commune. at first i was at a loss how to help the brigade. chairman mao teaches: "cadres should go down in separate groups to grass-roots units and see how things stand there. they should adhere to the mass line, consult the masses whenever matters arise, and be their pupils." so i picked up a mattock and worked in the fields with the commune members. during work breaks i chatted with them. and the poor and lower-middle peasants

called me "ruzi ahka" (meaning: brother ruzi) and opened their hearts to me.

in the evening, i studied chairman mao's writings with the brigade leaders and discussed work with them. in a few days, i could see why the brigade lagged behind: lack of unity among the cadres had dampened the enthusiasm of the masses.

we ran a study class in which all the brigade cadres poured out their hearts and resolved the differences among them. the cadres thence led the masses in work with added energy. that same year, the grape-growing brigade became an advanced unit.

only by fostering a proletarian world outlook can one approach the masses correctly and carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line more consciously. i grew complacent for a time before the great proletarian cultural revolution. i was obsessed with my progress, thinking that i was as pure as gold. then the cultural revolution started. during the large-scale mass movement, the masses criticized my shortcomings and mistakes, but i turned a deaf ear to them and was very disturbed. because i could not approach the masses with a correct attitude, i cut myself from them and departed from chairman mao's correct line for some time. why was this? once you become complacent you forget the truth that nothing can be accomplished without the masses, and you consider yourself above the masses instead of being one of them, an ordinary person. if this goes unchecked, you slip further from having no trust in the masses and keeping aloof from them to setting yourself against them. that is why i say that the current great proletarian cultural revolution taught me a profound lesson. i have come to see my error in being arrogant and aloof from the masses and have begun to correct this, increasing my initiative in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

no one is born with a proletarian world outlook, but acquires it in the course of long struggle against non-proletarian ideas. i used to think that i could not go astray nor commit mistakes since i had tasted every bitterness in the old society when i was a hired hand, and since i was determined to follow chairman mao and the party. the cultural revolution disproved this. class feelings alone cannot substitute for one's consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. as the socialist revolution goes ever deeper, he who does not know marxism and work hard to remould his world outlook will inevitably make mistakes in the sharp, complex and protracted class struggle and the two-line struggle.

the only way for us who are communist party members and revolutionary cadres to remould our world outlook thoroughly, avoid making mistakes and earnestly correct

them once they are made, is to go among the masses, learn from them and seek their supervision. my practical work shows that supervision by the masses is very important for producing good cadres. cadres over whom the masses like to exercise supervision are more often than not cadres who maintain close ties with the masses and enjoy their support.

CIVIL AVIATION

China's Civil Aviation Advances

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1973)

china now has more than 80 civil air routes that link more than 70 cities with peking. the total air mileage has increased sixfold since early post-liberation days. the number of passengers has grown 46-fold and the cargo volume, 31-fold.

china also has contacts with more than 100 airlines abroad.

china's civil aviation overfulfilled plans for passengers traffic, cargo traffic and the over-all value of production in air-transportation in the first ten months this year, a 100 per cent increase over the corresponding period last year.

since it was founded in 1950, china's civil aviation has served the people and the socialist revolution and construction. apart from running the passenger and cargo services, china's civil aviation assigns special aircraft for wiping out and preventing insect pests, for making artificial precipitation, weeding, sowing and applying fertilizer, for afforestation and preventing forest fires. many flights were made between 1956 and 1969 to eliminate locusts over large areas in hopei, honan, anhwei, shantung and kiangsu provinces and the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. coupled with great efforts of people's commune members to reclaim land and improve farming methods, they have freed these areas from the menace of locusts in the past decade. planes were used to spray weed-killer over more than 666,000 hectares of wheatfields in northeast china's heilungkiang province between 1967 and 1971.

the lanchou civil aviation administrative bureau in northwest china sent planes last june to spray insecticide against midges and weevils that were threatening the

standing wheat in some counties and communes of kansu province. more than 2,800 missions have been flown this year in the province to kill insect pests on farms, grasslands and forests with 90 per cent efficiency.

china also uses aircraft to make aerial geophysical surveys, to locate mineral resources, carry out aerial photography, do aerial mapping for industry, agriculture, railway lines and river courses, and survey forests.

china has since liberation cut civil air freight rate on three occasions, and passengers flying between peking and shanghai now pay 35 per cent less than in 1958.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, china has developed civil aviation according to plan and allotted a great amount of funds for building airfields, airports and maintenance factories. the shanghai and kwangchow international airports were extended in 1964. designed and built by chinese-trained engineers, these projects ensure safe landing and take-off for all types of airliners day and night under complicated weather conditions.

civil aviation workers have made many technical innovations and improved airfield facilities, throughout the country. there are efficient networks of navigation and signalling for major airlines.

to keep up with the growing civil aviation service, china has run special aviation schools, both junior and senior, to train air and ground crews. local aviation departments also carry out regular technical training for crews.

chu yen-shao, captain of the airliner that made the first chinese flight to japan early this year, was a poor village boy before liberation, and was sent to an aviation school by the people's government in 1950. since he became an airman, he has successfully piloted various types of airliners to a dozen countries. china now trains all its crews, from pilots for jets, big or small, to engineers and technicians who construct airfields, maintain tele-communications and repair aircraft.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the current movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, staff members and workers of civil aviation have exposed and criticized the revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and other political swindlers and their counter-revolutionary crimes and have received a deep education in ideological and political line. they have seriously studied marxist-leninist works and chairman mao's works in connection with their practical struggle and raised their political consciousness.

china's civil aviation flew 800 missions in 1972 to aid industry and agriculture and carry out emergency tasks. total kilometres performed in air-transportation and passengers carriage hit an all-time high last year. over-all value of production in air-transportation was also overfulfilled.

FARM MECHANIZATION

East China Rural Commune Uses More Farm Machines

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 22, 1973)

tsangchien people's commune in east china's chekiang province has bought many farm machines with collective funds it has accumulated through the development of farm production.

the commune with more than 22,000 people is located on the well-known rice-producing hangchow-chiahsing-muchow plain, criss-crossed by streams and canals.

under the rule of the reactionary government before liberation, 70 per cent of the farmland belonged to landlords and rich peasants, and all water-control works were in bad disrepair. large tracts of land were submerged in the high-water season. when rainfall was scanty, it would be a drought for the peasants living far away from the rivers.

relying on their collective efforts, the agricultural co-operatives set up in the area after liberation improved the situation. in 1958, the co-operatives were merged into the tsangchien people's commune. it then had 1,400 hectares of paddy fields and 670 hectares of mulberry gardens, fish ponds and slope-land.

with more manpower and funds, the commune dredged rivers, dug canals and built sluice gates, and bought irrigation equipment. by the end of 1965, the commune had added 71 sets of irrigation and drainage equipment and over 30 pumping stations, freeing most of its farmland from drought and waterlogging.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966, the commune has spent more than 900,000 yuan, all from its collective accumulation funds, in buying agricultural machines. it has now 54 medium-sized and walking tractors, 38 sets of electric ploughs and nearly 300 threshers.

harvesters, transplanters and sprayers. processing of farm produce is mechanized. more than 50 per cent of its farmland is ploughed with machines.

how the commune gets the funds for mechanization is seen in the example of the chinhsing production brigade. it had 26 hectares of low-yield fields which looked like a washing basin, being low in the centre and high on every side. during the two winters and springs of 1971 and 1972, the brigade organized several hundred members to build ditches, level the land and increase its fertility by adding thousands of tons of fertile soil and manure. in 1972, per-hectare yield of the 26 hectares reached 12 tons, and of the production brigade as a whole 12.7 tons.

with its income increasing steadily, the brigade has bought many agricultural machines. about 97 per cent of its farmland is now ploughed with machines. irrigation and drainage, threshing and the processing of grain and fodder are all mechanized.

the commune used more than 1.6 million man-days to remove over 800 hillocks, fill in large tracts of low-lying land and build more than 100 kilometres of irrigation ditches in the past few years.

mechanization has freed manpower and enabled the commune to switch from single to double or treble cropping. three successive crops were grown on 70 per cent of its farmland this year.

the commune had a record grain harvest last year, averaging 10.2 tons per hectare. this year its early-rice output alone already reached six tons per hectare, despite low temperature and excessive rains during the growing period.

one-fourth of the commune's income comes from fish and silkworm breeding, tea growing and other side-line occupations. it also runs farm machinery workshops.

its public accumulation funds now amount to 3.4 million yuan. average income of the commune member last year was more than double that of 1957, the year before the people's commune was set up.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Northeast China Nomadic People Enjoy Settled Life

(NCNA-English Harbin, Nov. 22, 1973)

the people of olunchun nationality, one of china's smallest, recently celebrated the 20th anniversary of their settlement in villages in heilungkiang province, northeast china.

the olunchun people led a nomadic life and roamed about hunting in dense forests in the greater and lesser khingan mountains before liberation. discrimination and oppression by the reactionary kuomintang rulers decimated the population, and there were only 1,000 olunchuns left by the time of liberation.

since liberation the communist party and people's government have paid great attention to the well-being of the olunchun people. in 1953 the people's government built them houses where there is fertile soil and abundant water. it gave them funds, seed and farm tools, and sent skilled peasants to teach them how to farm.

the hsino people's commune in sunke county is one of the olunchun settlements. the olunchuns started growing vegetables and fodder on five hectares, but had still to rely on the state for food sent from far away. together with other nationalities, they have now enlarged their acreage to more than 500 hectares. the commune produces so much food grain today that it sells 150 tons to the state every year after leaving enough for food, seed, fodder, and reserve.

as the olunchuns take to farming, they still go hunting while domesticating deer and raising poultry, pigs, bees and fish. olunchun members of the hsinsheng commune in aihwei county are raising 148 deer against 23 in 1964. they sell more than 1,000 ounces of antler to the state every year. with income from deer-raising, the commune has bought five tractors, one combine harvester and other farm tools and machinery and has basically mechanized farming.

nearly all the olunchun people could not read or write in the old society. after they settled down, the state ran schools for them. all school-age children are now enrolled, and a number of young people have been sent to study in universities and colleges. all communes have hospitals and provide free medical service. they have stamped out smallpox, typhoid and cholera, which were rampant among the people before liberation. the population of olunchun has now increased to 2,700, double the figure for 1949, the year of liberation.

like other nationalities in china, the olunchun people have become the masters of the state, and enjoy equal political rights. olunchun cadres are now working in leading party and government departments at provincial, regional, county and commune levels. there is a growing number of teachers, doctors, film projectionists and tractor drivers. some young people have joined the chinese people's liberation army.

the olunchun people have greatly improved their livelihood as production grows and the collective economy expands. mengtinghsiapu is a veteran hunter. his family lived by hunting before liberation when his wife and five children died of starvation. he was left with two sons by the time of liberation. both of his sons are now communist party members, one is the deputy party branch secretary of a production brigade, and the other a state cadre. they have eleven children, some are cadres or armymen, and the rest are studying in schools. the family last year earned an income averaging 300 yuan per capita, and has spare money to save in the bank.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Ambassador Gives Cocktail Party to Celebrate Tenth Anniversary of Sino-Afghan Boundary Treaty

(NCNA-English Kabul, Nov. 22, 1973)

chinese ambassador to afghanistan kan yeh-tao gave a cocktail party here yesterday evening to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-afghan boundary treaty.

present on the occasion were interior minister faiz mohammad, mines and industries minister abdul qayoum, information and culture minister abdul rahim nevin, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association sultan mahmoud ghazi, deputy foreign minister sayed wahid abdullah, other high-ranking officials and noted social figures.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to afghanistan also attended the party which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

China, Afghanistan Sign Notes of Talks on Hospital Construction

(NCNA-English Kabul, Nov. 21, 1973)

a ceremony for signing the notes of the talks on china's gratuitous construction of a 250-bed hospital for afghanistan took place here this morning.

minister of public health of the afghan repuolic nazar mohammad sekandar and ambassador of the people's republic of china kan yeh-tao signed the notes on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the ceremony on the afghan side were deputy minister of planning ali ahmad khoram, deputy minister of public health mohammad ibrahim azeem and others.

present on the chinese side were economic attache of the chinese embassy yang yu-heng and leader of the chinese hospital survey team yang chih-chuan.

according to the instruments concerning china's gratuitous construction of a hospital for afghanistan which had been exchanged between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of afghanistan on july 25, 1972, the chinese hospital survey team arrived in afghanistan in january 1973 and held friendly talks with the public health ministry of the afghanistan on matters related to the construction of the kandahar hospital, and they reached unanimous views. members of the chinese team have returned home after the completion of their survey.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Foreign Minister Sarin Chhak Holds Press Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1973)

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, held a press conference here this morning. he read the statement issued today by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, concerning the forthcoming u.n. debate on the "restoration of the legitimate rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations".

the foreign minister gave an account of the great victories won by the cambodian people and their national liberation armed forces in political and military struggles at home and in international struggles. finally he answered questions put by correspondents.

attending the press conference were djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, members of its secretariat and press attaches of foreign embassies in china.

Teng Hsiao-ping, Han Nien-lung Call on Queen Kossamak

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 23, 1973)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung called on her majesty queen sisowath monivong kossamak nearirat of the kingdom of cambodia here this afternoon.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping conveyed greetings from chairman mao, acting chairman tung pi-wu, premier chou en-lai, madame chiang ching and madame teng ying-chao to her majesty queen kossamak and wished her a quick recovery. beaming with smiles, her majesty queen kossamak expressed her heart-felt thanks for this.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, princess monique received the chinese guests by the side of the queen's sick-bed. samdech sihanouk expressed thanks for the attention shown by the chinese government and the careful treatment given by chinese medical workers to the queen since she arrived in kwangchow.

accompanying vice-premier teng hsiao-ping on the call on queen kossamak were chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1973)

the cameroon medical delegation led by dr. abdoulaye souaibou wound up a friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles as well as officials of the cameroon embassy here.

their china visit took the cameroon guests to peking, wuhan, kwangchow and shanghai where they viewed medical colleges, hospitals, factories, rural people's communes and the export commodities fair in kwangchow. they also had discussions with chinese medical workers.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Mrs. Messmer Gives Reception for Chinese Friendship Group in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 21, 1973)

mrs. messmer, wife of the french premier, gave a cocktail party this evening in honour of the chinese friendship visiting group. the group have been guests here of air france to celebrate the extension of its air services from paris to peking.

present at the party were maurice grimaud, secretary general of civil aviation, mr. and mrs. georges galichon, president of the administrative council, and mr. and mrs. pierre d. cot, director general of air france.

chinese ambassador to france tseng tao and his wife chu li-ching were also present.

madame messmer conversed with the chinese guests as the party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the 30-member friendship group arrived here on november 17, is led by yen chih-hsiang, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china. on november 19 they were guests of honour at a dinner given by president galichon of air france.

president galichon, in a speech at the dinner, noted that the new airline from paris to peking was an outgrowth of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. it would further contribute to this friendship, he declared.

yen chih-hsiang said in reply that the new airline had a positive role to play in the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples. the chinese people, he said, were ready to make every effort to contribute, together with their french friends, to the development of the air service.

among the guests at a reception given by chinese ambassador tseng tao on november 20 for the friendship group's visit were alain peyrefitte, minister in charge of administrative reforms, yves guena, minister of transport, andre bettencourt, president of the france-china friendship group of the national assembly, and georges galichon, president of air france. marchisio and his wife, both leading members of the france-china friendship society, also attended.

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves France for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 22, 1973)

the chinese friendship visiting group headed by yen chih-hsiang, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, terminated its friendly visit to france and left paris this evening for home.

present at the airport to see off the chinese guests was georges galichon, president of the administrative council of air france.

chinese ambassador to france tseng tao was also present.

during its stay in france, the chinese guests visited some scenic spots, places of historic interest and factories.

CHINA AND GHANA

China's Szechwan Provincial Table Tennis Team Concludes Visit to Ghana

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1973)

the szechwan provincial table tennis team of china left accra for home on november 20 after concluding a friendly visit to ghana, according to a report from the ghanaian capital.

the chinese table tennis team headed by ni tse was accorded a warm welcome and reception during its stay in that country. colonel ignatius k. acheampong, chairman of the national redemption council and head of state of ghana, received all members of the table tennis team on the afternoon of november 8 and had a warm and friendly conversation with them. in the evening, the ghanaian sports council held a welcome ceremony for the chinese team. chinese and ghanaian table tennis players played an exhibition match.

chinese ambassador to ghana ko hua held a reception for the visit of the chinese team on the evening of november 9. more than 500 ghanaian friends of various circles were present.

the ghanaian sports council gave a banquet in honour of the chinese team on the evening of november 14.

press secretary to the national redemption council festus addae attended the banquet and presented gifts to the chinese team on behalf of chairman acheampong.

during their tour of cape coast, winneba, kumasi and tema, the chinese players held friendly exhibition matches with the ghanaian players of these cities. they also visited factories, universities and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the members of the all japan dock workers' union friendship delegation. the delegation is led by tetsuya sakano, with takeshi kiyokawa as deputy leader and kazuo hiramatsu as secretary-general.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned lin li-yun, han hsi-ya and tang chang.

Japan-China Memoradum Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1973)

a 55-member delegation of japan-china memorandum trade of japan flew in here today on a friendly visit to china. leader of the delegation is kaheita okazaki and deputy leader shunichi matsumoto.

they were greeted at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and leading members of organizations concerned wang wen-lin, tsui ping, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung and ching pu-chun.

on hand were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa; minister kensuke yanagiya and counsellor yoshitoshi munakata of the japanese embassy in peking; yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan; and japanese friends in peking shonai morii, tatsusaburo satoi, toshiko fukutomi and koichi yamamoto.

Peking Banquet Honors Japan-China Memorandum Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1973)

liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of japan-china memorandum trade of japan with kaheita okazaki as leader and shunichi matsumoto as deputy leader.

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, attended the banquet.

among the guests present were heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy in peking, and japanese friends here shonai morii, ichizo kimura, katsunori kokubu, yoshizo yasuda, toshiko fukutomi and koichi yamamoto.

liu hsi-wen, kaheita okazaki and liao cheng-chih proposed toasts at the banquet, expressing the hope that the economic and trade relations between china and japan would develop continuously and that the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples would pass on from generation to generation.

present also were leading members of departments concerned hsi yeh-sheng, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, ching pu-chun, wu shu-tung, tsui chun, yang wei, tsui ping and wang wen-lin and leading members of various chinese import and export corporations.

Japanese Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1973)

a ten-member posts and telecommunications delegation headed by katsuyuki onimaru, parliamentary vice-minister of posts and telecommunications of japan, arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china.

greeting the delegation at the airport were shen kuang, chinese vice-minister of posts and tele-communications, and yuichi hayashi, minister of the japanese embassy in peking.

Japanese Badminton Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 23, 1973)

the japanese badminton delegation with atsuhiro komiya as acting leader and kyuhei muraoka as secretary-general left shanghai for kwangchow by air today after a friendly visit here.

the delegation arrived here from peking on november 20 and was honoured at a dinner given that evening by the shanghai branch of the chinese badminton association.

the japanese badminton team played two friendly contests, one with the combined team of shanghai municipality and hupeh province and the other with the fukien provincial team. the guest team won the first contest 6:2 and lost the second 2:6.

seeing the matches were huang chin-hai, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and yin min, a leading member on the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation.

duringits stay in shanghai, the japanese guests also took time out to visit the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai badminton factory, a rural people's commune and a children's palace.

CHINA AND KOREA

Sino-Korean Agreement Anniversary Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1973)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-korea friendship association gave a film reception here this afternoon to mark the 20th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between china and korea.

attending the reception were ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, minister-counsellor li jae pil and officials of the embassy, and other korean comrades in peking.

present were fu hao, vice-foreign minister, shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and ti fu-tsai, member of the cultural group under the state council.

the documentary films "warm welcome to foreign minister ho dam's visit to china" and "foreign minister chi peng-fei visits korea" were shown at the reception.

20th Anniversary of Korean-Chinese Economic and Cultural Cooperation Agreement Celebrated in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 22, 1973)

a cocktail party followed by a film show was jointly held here this evening by the korean committee for foreign cultural relations and the korea-china friendship association in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china.

among those present at the party were kim gwan sop, chairman of the korean committee for foreign cultural relations; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; pang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade; li yong chang, vice-minister of external economic affairs; and

kim yong sun, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan and other diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

proposing toasts at the reception, chairman kim gwan sop and chinese ambassador li yun-chuan expressed the desire to further strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

the reception was rounded off with a korean film.

Korean "Aprok River" Women's Basketball Delegation Leaves Tientsin for Shenyang

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 22, 1973)

the korean "aprok river" women's basketball delegation of the ministry of public security wound up its friendly visit here and left for shenyang by train yesterday.

the delegation arrived here from shanghai on november 20, and in the evening the tientsin municipal public security bureau gave a banquet in honour of the korean comrades-in-arms. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of militant friendship and unity between the people of china and korea. hosts and guests drank toasts and hoped that the great, blood-cemented friendship and militant unity between the people of china and korea would be evergreen. after the banquet, the guests watched acrobatic and song and dance performances given by tientsin artists.

the korean basketballers gave an exhibition yesterday afternoon, and their good performance drew warm applauses from more than 5,000 spectators. prior to the exhibition, wang yuan-ho, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the tientsin municipal public security bureau and the tientsin physical culture and sports committee met with the korean comrades-in-arms.

while in tientsin, they visited a sports gear factory and a watch factory.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Banquet on Sino-Korean Agreement Anniversary

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 23, 1973)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan gave a banquet here this evening to mark the 20th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between china and korea.

present at the banquet were korean party and government leaders li gun mo, yang hyong sop, choe jae u, ho dam; kim sok gi, chairman of the education committee; kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade; kong jin tae, minister of external economic affairs; li yong ik, editor-in-chief of "rodong sinmun"; kim gwan sop, chairman for foreign cultural relations; li sok chun, vice-director of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chang chol, vice-minister of culture and art; and kim yong sun, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association.

ambassador li yun-chuan and vice-premier li gun mo spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship of the chinese and korean people.

Korean Paper Praises Korean-Chinese Friendship, Cooperation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 23, 1973)

the korean paper "rodong sinmun" published an article today to mark the 20th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between korea and china.

the article says, "over the past 20 years, the agreement has made a great contribution to promoting the cause of revolution and construction of the korean and chinese people and to enhancing and developing their relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation."

the article gives an account of the achievements in socialist revolution and construction made by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and the communist party of china. it then says, "we are heartily gratified with the achievements of the fraternal chinese people, regarding all their achievements as our own, and sincerely hope that they will make great achievements in increasing the strength of their country and in the struggle to liberate taiwan."

touching on the achievements made by the korean people led by the great leader president kim il sung, the article says, "the current situation at home and abroad is heading in the direction favourable to the struggle waged by our people for the reunification of the fatherland. the cause of reunification of our fatherland is enjoying increasingly wide support in the international plane, and u.s. imperialism and the treacherous pak jung hi clique are more isolated and meeting with rebuff in and outside korea."

"with the active support and solidarity of the progressive people the world over the korean people will certainly be able to smash with the united national force the schemes of u.s. imperialism and its lackey and fulfil the historical task of reunification of the fatherland."

referring to the mutual support and solidarity between the korean and chinese peoples in their fight against the common enemy, the article notes, "the two peoples' great friendship, cemented with blood and tempered in history, has become increasingly consolidated and developed through firm support for mutual cause and the development in their relations of cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres. this friendly unity can never be broken by any force and is invincible and ever green."

in conclusion the article says that "the korean people will continue to hold high the banner of marxism and leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the banner of revolution against imperialism, and make every effort to strengthen the friendly unity with the fraternal chinese people."

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on Korea-China Agreement Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1973)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, hosted a banquet here this evening to mark the 20th anniversary of the signing of the korea-china agreement on economic and cultural cooperation.

attending were li teh-sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the cultural group under the state council; ni chih-fu, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-

chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; fu hao, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

ambassador hyun jun keuk and comrade wu teh spoke at the banquet which was alive with warm expressions of friendship.

the ambassador said that the signing of the korea-china economic and cultural cooperation agreement was of great importance to the life of the people of the two countries as well as their socialist construction. in this period, he added, both korea and china had completely ridden themselves of backwardness and developed into great socialist countries with a self-sustenance economy, resplendent culture and mighty national defence capabilities.

ambassador hyun jun keuk stressed: "in line with the great leader comrade kim il sung's principle on the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, our party and government have earnestly done their utmost to bring about the reunification of the country by relying on the strength of the korean people themselves and without outside interference."

in his speech, comrade wu teh said: for the past 20 years the relations of friendly cooperation between china and korea in the economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields had developed in breadth and depth. this had greatly promoted the cause of socialist construction in the two countries and made positive contributions to the further strengthening and development of the traditional friendship and militant unity of the peoples of the two countries.

he stated: "the chinese government and people consistently stand on the side of the korean people. we will, as always, strive to strengthen the friendship and unity and relations of mutual assistance and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries and resolutely support the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland."

also attending the banquet were leading members of departments concerned sun hsiao-feng, yang teh-chung, yao hsiao-cheng, lu ying, chang cheng-teh, ti fu-tsai, li shih-an, wang hsiao-yi and lu wei-chao.

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Marks Sino-Korean Agreement Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carried an article entitled "great achievements of sino-korean economic and cultural cooperation" to mark the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean agreement on economic and cultural cooperation.

the article says: "during its visit to china in november 1953, the korean government delegation led by the korean people's respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung signed with the chinese government an agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between china and korea. the agreement embodies the common desire of the chinese and korean peoples for mutual cooperation in their socialist construction. its implementation has vigorously promoted the development of friendly cooperation between the two countries in economic and cultural fields and played an active role in the development of socialist economy and culture in the two countries. today we are rejoiced to see that the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the people of our two countries cemented with blood in their protracted anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle are growing daily and that the close cooperation between our two peoples in socialist construction has borne abundant fruits."

the article points out that in the past 20 years, the sphere of cooperation between the two countries under this agreement has been increasingly enlarged to embrace many items in economy, science, technology and arts. efforts have been made to promote trade between the two countries in accordance with the principles of equality, reciprocity, and mutual help to make up what the other lacks. the volume of trade in 1972 was 50 per cent more than that of 1963 and scores of times bigger than that of 1953. cooperation has also been strengthened in science, technology, transportation, posts and tele-communication, culture and education, medicine, sports and arts. "all this has not only provided good opportunities for the workers of the two countries specialised in various trades to exchange experiences and learn from each other but also contributed to the surging development of socialist economy and culture in the two countries and the deepening of mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples."

the article continues: "in celebrating the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean agreement on economic and cultural cooperation, we are very glad to see that the heroic korean people, under the leadership of their respected and beloved leader president kim il sung and the workers' party of korea, are building their country into a socialist state with a solid and independent national economic

base, a powerful national defence system and a brilliant national culture by bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and vigorously unfolding the chollima movement and the three technical revolution campaigns.

"the chinese people are inspired by and feel proud of every victory of their korean comrades-in-arms. we always regard the great victories won by the fraternal korean people as our own. we believe that under the guidance of the revolutionary line of 'independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence', the korean people will win new and greater victories in carrying out the various militant tasks laid down by the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea, in fulfilling ahead of schedule the new six-year plan of the national economy, in unfolding the three technical revolution struggles and in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Exhibition Group Leader Leaves Peking for Netherlands

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1973)

sun so-chang, leader of the chinese exhibition group to the netherlands, left here for amsterdam by air yesterday.

he was seen off at the airport by li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of internationel trade, and j.w. semeijns de vries van doesburgh, first secretary of the netherlands embassy here.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Minister Li Chiang Meet Netherlands Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1973)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister of foreign trade li chiang this evening met and had a friendly conversation with r.t.n. lubbers, minister of economic affairs of the netherlands, and j.h. wijsman, president of the netherlands industrial technology exhibition now on show in peking.

present on the occasion was j. vixseboxse, ambassador of the netherlands to china.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned cheng to-pin, hsiao fang-chou, kao li-hsing, mao hung-yuan and hsu erh-wei.

Netherlands Exhibition President Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1973)

j.h. wijsman, president of the netherlands industrial technology exhibition, gave a reception here yesterday evening to mark the opening of the exhibition in peking.

among the guests were chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, yang keng, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned wang lei, wang tung, cheng to-pin and hsiao fang-chou.

netherlands minister of economic affairs r.t.n. lubbers, netherlands ambassador to china j. vixseboxse and his wife also attended.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese PLA Basketball Team Leaves Lahore for Karachi

(NCNA-English Lahore, Nov. 22, 1973)

the chinese people's liberation army basketball team left lahore for karachi today after a weeklong visit to the city.

while in lahore the chinese team played three friendly matches with pakistan teams. the spirit of putting friendship first and competition second displayed by the players of both countries during the matches as well as in joint practices left a deep impression on the spectators.

punjab governor mohammad mustafa khar and other officials saw the match held on november 20 between the chinese team and the pakistan combined team.

the chinese players attended soirees and dinners given in their honour and visited some places of historical interest. wherever they went, they were accorded a warm reception.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Bank Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1973)

the somali bank delegation led by abdurahman nur herci, president of the national bank of somalia, left here by air today to tour southern parts of china before going home. it is being accompanied by li pin-chou, a departmental director of the people's bank of china.

seeing the delegation off were chen hsi-yu, president, and chiao pei-hsin, vice-president, of the people's bank of china, and wang yu-cheng, a leading member of a department concerned.

present also were geilani sceh ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy in peking, and his wife.

during its stay in peking, the somali delegation held friendly talks with the people's bank of china and was

honoured at a banquet given by chen hsi-yu. li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, had separate meetings with abdurahman nur herci and other somali guests. the visitors also viewed agricultural, industrial and historical sites.

CHINA AND UN

Chuang Yen Exposes Soviet Fraud of Reduction of Military Budgets

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 21, 1973)

chinese representative chuang yen made a speech at the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly this afternoon. he exposed the resolution on "the reduction of the military budgets of states permanent members of the security council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries" submitted by the soviet union to the present assembly is a cheap fraud. he expounded the points of view of the chinese delegation upon this question and declared that the chinese delegation is firmly opposed to the soviet resolution.

chuang yen said that this soviet proposal is nothing but trash picked up from its own garbage heap of disarmament and is a cheap fraud. in the past the soviet union had, on many occasions, put forward proposals on the so-called reduction of military budgets but history has already proved all this to be sheer words, empty, nonsensical and deceptive.

chuang yen pointed out that in the past ten years and more, the military budget of the soviet union has not been reduced by a single ruble; on the contrary, continuous big increases have taken place. even according to its own published figures, its military budget has nearly doubled. as is known to all, the military budget made public by the soviet union itself has been greatly watered down and is much smaller than the actual one. in recent years, the soviet union has been frenziedly engaged in the arms race on an unprecedented scale and at an unparalleled tempo. at present, the soviet union is not only developing new-type conventional weapons on a large scale and drastically expanding its nuclear arsenal, but is also making desperate efforts to develop its ocean-going naval force. it thinks that the more weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, it has in its hands, the easier it can order other countries

about, overwhelm and replace its rival and rule supreme in the world.

chuang yen said that the soviet union has shouted the loudest on the question of disarmament and put forth many suggestions and proposals. this reminds people of the words of the great lenin. he said: "the vendor who shouts loudest and calls god to witness is the one with the shoddiest goods for sale." is this not a best description of the soviet intention in peddling its disarmament proposals nowadays? the facts have proved that the soviet-advertised disarmament is a sham and that the real thing is arms race. the re-introduction at the current session of the general assembly of its proposal on the reduction of military budgets that it had dished up several years ago is but a smokescreen for covering up its militaristic features of social-imperialism.

chuang yen noted that the soviet union had proposed that the five permanent members of the security council should "without exception" reduce their military budgets and asserted that they have a so-called "equal responsibility" on the question of disarmament. it harbours ulterior motives. as everyone knows, there is a great disparity in the armament and military budgets of the five permanent members. the military expenditures of the two superpowers are the highest, and they possess the greatest amount of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons. yet they are still making desperate efforts to develop these weapons, thus posing a serious threat to the security of the peoples of the world. confronted with the soviet armed threat, even the united kingdom, france and the whole western europe feel inadequate in their defence capabilities. as for china, her defence capabilities are even less comparable with those of the two superpowers. with such a great disparity, how can one talk about reduction of the military budgets by the same proportion? evidently, the true intent of the soviet proposal is to cover up its own obstinate position of opposing genuine disarmament and to shift onto other countries the responsibility for what it calls rejecting disarmament. either disarmament by all, or no disarmament by the superpowers. -- this is "either all or nothing" in its true sense exclamation

chuang yen continued that the soviet union even slanders the developing countries as being engaged in "arms race". this is even more preposterous. the establishment and building up of the necessary defence capabilities by the third world countries for the purpose of resisting foreign aggression and safeguarding their independence and sovereignty is, in essence, entirely different from the armament race of the superpowers, and the two should not be mentioned in the same breath. in unwarrantedly accusing the developing countries of being engaged in "arms race", the soviet aim is to have these countries disarmed and thus leave them at the tender mercy of the superpowers.

referring to the soviet proposal for using part of the funds saved from the ten per-cent reduction of military budgets to provide assistance to developing countries, chuang yen noted that it is a deceptive trick. the soviet union has harped on such a hackneyed tune for more than a decade, but never has it reduced its military budget to assist others. the soviet union is now at the height of its intensified armament race without the slightest sincerity for disarmament. yet it is talking glibly about using the non-existent fund to provide assistance to developing countries, particularly those countries stricken by natural disasters. is this not a mockery of the afflicted countries and people? the people of the developing countries have backbone, and they are confident in developing their national economies through their own struggle and labour. they certainly welcome outside assistance truly motivated by goodwill and based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. however, the soviet union tries to peddle its fraud of sham disarmament by exploiting the temporary difficulties of the disaster-stricken countries which suffer from food shortage, and the good desire of developing countries for peace and economic development. this is not only most ignominious and despicable but will eventually prove to be futile.

chuang yen stressed that if the soviet union is really willing to reduce its military budget to provide assistance to the developing countries, it should declare first that the so-called military aid it provides to other countries is gratis, that it will waive all repayment and return all the filthy money it has made both in the past and at present through the sale of weapons at a high price to the arab countries by taking advantage of their need to resist external aggression, and that in future it will no longer be a merchant of death, particularly it will not seize upon others' difficulties to make extortions. if the soviet union is really the "natural and surest ally" of the developing countries, it should declare that in providing "aid to other countries" in the future, it will not attach any conditions that seek gains at the expense of others or ask for political, economic and military privileges, that it will no longer use the name of aid to subject the recipient countries to intervention, control, subversion, plunder and exploitation, and that all past so-called aid in violation of these principles should be fully reviewed and redressed.

in conclusion, chuang yen declared that in view of the foregoing, the chinese delegation firmly opposes the soviet-proposed draft resolution on the so-called reduction of military budgets.

the general assembly has resumed its debate on the soviet proposal of "reduction of military budgets" since november 19. however hard soviet foreign minister gromyko lauded it as "an important and urgent question" during the general debates of the current session, and in spite of all the

efforts of soviet permanent representative to the u.n. malik to put it on the agenda of the plenary session of the general assembly as an item of priority, reaction in the assembly hall was cooler than ever. up to today, four plenary sessions were held on this item, but only a few representatives applied to speak. yesterday's afternoon session only lasted one hour and had to be adjourned because there were no more speakers. in the last few days, only about one-third of the seats for representatives were occupied, i.e. representatives from only about fifty countries attended the session; and sometimes only one of the six seats for each country was occupied. thus the assembly hall looked all the more deserted with many vacant seats. the same was true of the visitors gallery. even the 160-seat press gallery was almost empty.

UN First Committee Adopts Resolution Concerning Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 22, 1973)

the first committee of the u.n. general assembly today adopted a resolution inviting the conference on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts to be held in february 1974 to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons, and to seek an agreement on rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons.

the resolution was approved by a vote of 89 in favour to none against, with 18 abstentions. china voted in favour of it, while the soviet union, the united states, israel and south africa abstained.

chinese representative lin fang made a statement before casting his vote. he said: "we have always held that there is a distinction between just wars and unjust wars. we firmly oppose wars of aggression and support just wars. it is entirely proceeding from the righteous position of opposing wars of aggression and defending the right of the oppressed nations to self-defence that we favour the prohibition of the use of incendiary weapons. we have reservations on the vague wording in the draft resolution 'the wide-spread use of many weapons and the emergence of new methods of warfare that cause unnecessary suffering or are indiscriminate', which makes no distinction between just and unjust wars and between aggression and the victim of aggression."

he pointed out that "the source of contemporary wars is imperialism and social-imperialism. it is perfectly just for the people of various countries to demand the opposition of all wars of aggression and the defence of their national independence and state sovereignty. however, this aim cannot be attained by relying only on the prohibition of one or two types of modern weapons of mass destruction. we firmly oppose the policies of aggression and war pursued by imperialism and social-imperialism."

he condemned the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists for their crimes of using incendiary weapons in wars of aggression to slaughter the people, and, in particular, the israeli zionists for their crimes of using napalm bombs against arab countries in the recent middle east war. he noted that despite the using of incendiary weapons by the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists to slaughter the people, the just struggle of the asian and african peoples will win certainly triumph.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

President Nguyeh Huu Tho and Government Delegation Leave Tientsin for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 22, 1973)

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and the delegation of the p.r.g.r.s.v.n. he is leading left here for kwangchow by special plane this morning in the company of chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

the distinguished south vietnamese guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and other leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee, the tientsin garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, the municipal trade union council, the municipal women's federation and the municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league, including wang yi, wang man-tien, hsu hsin, wang yuan-ho, sun ching-wen, yen ta-kai, li jung-kuei, wang chen-tang,

tsai shu-mei, chang fu-heng, chang kuei-chen, han teh-fu, chang chi-yao and li shih-tseng, as well as several thousand local people.

accompanying president nguyen huu tho to kwangchow were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam.

tientsin airport which flew the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china was alive with an atmosphere of profound fraternal friendship and militant unity between the chinese and vietnamese peoples. the well-wishers carried streamers inscribed with slogans: "a warm send-off to south vietnamese comrades-in-arms exclamation" "salute the heroic south vietnamese people exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

when president nguyen huu tho, accompanied by hsieh hsueh-kung and other local leaders, arrived at 9 a.m., the crowds waved bouquets and garlands and beat drums and cymbals. several hundred boys and girls performed dances.

at planeside president nguyen huu tho cordially shook hands with hsieh hsueh-kung and other local leaders in farewell. standing on the ramp, the distinguished guests warmly and repeatedly waved to the well-wishers in acknowledgement.

President Nguyeh Huu Tho Arives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 22, 1973)

president nguyen huu tho and the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam he is leading arrived here from tientsin by special plane at noon today in the company of chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

warmly welcoming the close comrades-in-arms from south viet nam at the airport were ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee chen yu, lin li-ming, liang hsiu-chen, chiao lin-yi, liang hsiang and lo fan-chun.

cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun greeted president nguyen huu tho and his party at the planeside on behalf of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk.

kwangchow today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples. the streets leading from the airport to the guest house were decorated with colourful bunting and balloons trailing slogans of welcome.

kwangchow's paiyun airport flew the national flag of china and the official flag of the republic of south viet nam. when president nguyen huu tho and his party alighted from the plane, ting sheng and other local leaders shook hands with them and embraced them.

the airport was a scene of jubilation, when president nguyen huu tho, foreign minister nguyen thi binh and the other distinguished guests walked around to meet the welcomers. the people waved miniature chinese flags and r.s.v.n. official flags and bouquets and shouted slogans to greet the distinguished guests. in the uniform of the south viet nam people's armed forces and vietnamese women's costumes, chinese boys and girls performed the "china-viet nam friendship dance".

thousands upon thousands of people lined the streets, waving and clapping, as the motorcade drove past.

accompanying the delegation to kwangchow were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam.

also present at the airport were le quang dien, consul of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow, and vietnamese friends here.

this afternoon, accompanied by chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, president nguyen huu tho and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the site of the training class for vietnamese youth run by the late president ho chi minh, the vietnamese people's great leader, in kwangchow. president ho chi minh carried out revolutionary activities in the south china city around 1925, training large numbers of cadres for the revolutionary cause of viet nam through the youth training class. the site of the training class has been restored as it was by the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee. during their visit the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms recalled with reverence the meritorious deeds performed by president ho chi minh.

President Nguyen Huu Tho Calls on Queen Kossamak in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 22, 1973)

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, here this evening called on her majesty queen sisowath monivong kossamak nearirat of the kingdom of cambodia, and presented her majesty with a bouquet.

earlier, president nguyen huu tho had a friendly meeting with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

nguyen thi binh, member of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and minister for foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, was on hand on both occasions.

Kwangchow Banquet Warmly Welcomes South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 22, 1973)

ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming all members of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam led by president nguyen huu tho.

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, attended.

present were chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee vice-chairmen chen yu, lin li-ming and liang hsiu-chen, provincial revolutionary committee vice-chairman and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee chairman chiao lin-yi, and municipal revolutionary committee vice-chairmen liang hsiang and lo fan-chun.

an atmosphere of profound fraternal friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples prevailed at the banquet. in his speech, president nguyen huu tho said that it was a

great honour for the delegation to come to the beautiful city of kwangchow which was known for its revolutionary tradition and hospitality. kwangtung province and kwangchow city, he said, "have long become dear and familiar to every vietnamese, for they have borne witness to the many historical events showing the great friendship between the vietnamese and chinese peoples and their closely united struggle. it is here that china's first worker-peasant revolutionary political power was born. it is also here that president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, and chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the fraternal chinese people, carried out revolutionary activities. today, kwangchow has not only carried forward its staunch revolutionary tradition, but made outstanding achievements in production and construction. as close friends and brothers, we greatly rejoice at these achievements."

president nguyen huu tho said that his delegation would leave kwangchow tomorrow for home. he asked vice-premier teng hsiao-ping to convey sincere and profound thanks to respected and beloved chairman mao, premier chou en-lai, the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china for giving the delegation very grand reception and solicitous attention with a full measure of fraternal and militant sentiments. "we thank the chinese party and state leaders for reaffirming their continued support and assistance to the south vietnamese people in the struggle at the present stage till complete victory is won," he added.

ting sheng, who spoke first at the banquet, warmly praised the south vietnamese people who, under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government, persisted in a protracted people's war and won great victory by holding high the banner of president ho chi minh's call for "firm resolve to fight and win" together with their kinsmen in north viet nam. he sincerely wished the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms new and still greater victories in their future struggle.

ting sheng said: "china and viet nam are close neighbours linked by common rivers and mountains. there are close ties between our province of kwangtung and viet nam. while working in viet nam, technicians and sailors from kwangtung are warmly received by the vietnamese people. especially on september first, 1973, when the chinese vessel '1018' reached the viet mon--dong ha port in south viet nam for the first time, it received meticulous attention from the provisional revolutionary government and the people of the liberated areas. we have realized profoundly that the peoples of china and viet nam are 'both comrades and brothers'. this friendship is forged in long-term struggles and is indestructible."

both speeches were warmly applauded. in the course of the banquet, hosts and guests drank many toasts to the

everlasting great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese peoples and to new victories of the vietnamese, cambodian and lao peoples.

attending the banquet were also toch kham doeun, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; le quang dien, consul of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow; and other vietnamese friends here.

also present were wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam, and leading members of departments concerned of kwangtung province and kwangchow municipality.

South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 23, 1973)

laden with the profound fraternal friendship of the chinese people for the south vietnamese people, nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and the p.r.g.r.s.v.n. delegation he is leading left here for home by special plane this afternoon at the end of an official friendly visit to china.

the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping; vice-foreign minister han nien-lung; chairman ting sheng and vice-chairmen chen yu, lin li-ming and liang hsiu-chen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee chiao lin-yi; vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee liang hsiang and lo fan-chun, as well as several thousand local people.

toch kham doeun, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china, was present at the airport on behalf of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and prime minister samdech penn nouth.

kwangchow airport today flew the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china. when president nguyen huu tho, foreign minister

nguyen thi binh and the other distinguished south vietnamese guests arrived at the airport, the well-wishers waved bouquets and streamers, beat drums and gongs and performed dances to bid them farewell. president nguyen huu tho and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms repeatedly waved back to the crowd in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport were wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam; liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry; le quang dien, consul of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow, and vietnamese friends here.

this morning president nguyen huu tho, foreign minister nguyen thi binh and other members of the delegation went to the whampoa harbour and viewed the freighter "hungchi (red flag) 135" which had transported materials of assistance to viet nam on many occasions. the distinguished guests were accompanied on the visit by teng hsiao-ping, han nien-lung, lin li-ming and chiao lin-yi.

the guests were accorded a cordial and warm welcome by wang hsi-min, director of the whampoa port administration, hsieh li-min, director of the kwangchow maritime shipping administration, chen hsi-shun, political commissar of the freighter, and huang lin-tung, political commissar of the vessel "hungchi (red flag) 1018" which last september called at the viet mon port and dong ha port in quang tri, south viet nam, as well as many dockers.

president nguyen huu tho made a speech to the dockers and crew members. he said, "we are very excited today to meet you who have directly supported us in our struggle." "chinese sailors," he added, "have overcome all sorts of difficulties to ship large amounts of materials to viet nam ports to assist our people in their just cause. for this, we express our admiration." he said that such heroic deeds by the chinese people had consolidated the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the vietnamese and chinese peoples.

President Nguyen Huu Tho Sends Message of Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1973)

president nguyen huu tho cabled a message of thanks to premier chou en-lai upon his departure from china. the message reads:

peking

your excellency premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china,

before we leave the great people's republic of china, i, with reluctance to part, wish to express my lofty regards to you.

the present visit of our delegation is of far-reaching significance to the great unity and militant friendship between the vietnamese people and the fraternal chinese people.

i would like to express heartfelt and profound thanks to you and to the other chinese party and government leaders and the chinese people for the extremely ceremonious welcome and cordial reception you have accorded us during our delegation's stay in china with a full measure of fraternal, militant friendship.

i am particularly grateful to the chinese communist party, government and people who take this opportunity to reaffirm their resolve to resolutely support the just cause of us south vietnamese people till complete victory is won.

i sincerely wish that the fraternal chinese people, under the leadership of the glorious chinese communist party headed by respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, will win more brilliant victories with each passing day in the cause of building their prosperous and happy country.

nguyen huu tho,
president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam

RSVN PRG Delegation Arrives in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Nov. 23, 1973)

the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam led by nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the south viet nam national front for liberation central committee and chairman of the advisory council of the p.r.g., arrived here this afternoon after an official friendly visit to the people's republic of china.

it was welcomed at gia lam airport by pham van dong, political bureau member of the viet nam workers' party central committee and d.r.v.n. premier; nguyen duy trinh, political bureau member of the party central committee, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs; xuan thuy, member of the secretariat of the party central committee and minister of the government; hoang quoc viet, member of the party central committee and member of the presidium of the viet nam fatherland front central committee, and other high-ranking officials and officers of the party, state and army as well as representatives of mass organizations.

also present was nguyen van tien, head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n., was also present.

ton duc thang, president of the d.r.v.n., and truong chinh, political bureau member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, welcomed president nguyen huu tho at the guest house of the government and extended to him warm greetings on the delegation's china tour.

Chinese Photographic Delegation Leaves Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Nov. 23, 1973)

the chinese photographic delegation headed by chang lei, deputy director of the photographic department of hsinhua news agency left here by plane for home today after a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hoang tu trai, deputy director general of viet nam news agency; hoang huu soai, deputy director of a department of the viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign

countries; le ba thuyen, director general of "viet nam pictorial" and le chau, deputy director of a department of vna.

shih hong-chao, first secretary of the chinese embassy here was also present.

during its stay in viet nam the delegation visited nghe an, native place of president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people; the old revolutionary bases in viet bac; the heroic former fourth joint region and other provinces. it also visited factories, agricultural cooperatives, people's army units, schools as well as the vinh ha long, a famous scenic spot. the delegation was cordially received by vietnamese comrades wherever it went.

on november 20, the chinese embassy gave a dinner for the visit of the delegation and the next day the viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign countries gave a farewell banquet in its honour.

Joint Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1973)

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, led by lawyer nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, paid an official friendly visit to the people's republic of china from november 18 to 23, 1973.

during the visit, the delegation toured the capital, peking, as well as the cities of tientsin and canton and came into friendly contact with the broad masses of chinese workers, people's commune members, officers and men of the people's liberation army and representatives of people from all walks of life. the delegation was accorded everywhere a warm welcome and grand and cordial reception by chinese party and government leaders at various levels and the chinese people. the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is sincerely thankful for the noble sentiments shown to them.

chairman mao tsetung met with president nguyen huu tho, and they had a most cordial and friendly conversation.

the two sides held talks on further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between the people's republic of china and the republic of south viet nam, the present situation in south viet nam and issues of common interest.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; lu wei-chao, director of the asian department of the ministry of foreign affairs; wang jo-chieh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of south viet nam; liang feng, deputy director of the asian department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

taking part in the talks on the side of the republic of south viet nam were: lawyer nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam; nguyen thi binh, member of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and minister for foreign affairs; le quang chanh, member of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and vice-minister for foreign affairs; nguyen van quang, member of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of south viet nam to the people's republic of china; ho xuan son, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and departmental director in the president's office; nguyen nhu, director of the second department, and le trung nam, deputy director of the protocol department, of the ministry for foreign affairs.

the talks proceeded in a most warm and friendly atmosphere and were permeated throughout with the revolutionary sentiments of "both comrades and brothers".

the republic of south viet nam side expresses its admiration and warm praise for the great achievements attained by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

in the past twenty-four years, the industrious and valiant chinese people, under the leadership of the glorious chinese communist party headed by respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, have consistently carried forward their glorious revolutionary tradition, displayed

the spirit of self-reliance, firm determination, hard work, and building the country with diligence and thrift, and transformed the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old china into a socialist country with a modern industry, an all-round developed agriculture, mighty national defences and advanced culture, science and technology.

these achievements of the chinese people have contributed positively to the strength of the people of the world in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and continuously raised the international standing of the people's republic of china.

the south vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the great achievements scored by the chinese people and sincerely wish that the fraternal chinese people, inspired by the tenth national congress of the communist party of china, will win still greater successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction, so that the people's republic of china will advance in big strides along the road of prosperity and happiness.

the republic of south viet nam side resolutely supports the chinese people in their struggle for the liberation of taiwan province, inalienable sacred territory of the people's republic of china, and is convinced of the complete victory of this struggle.

the south vietnamese people take great pride in having the great chinese people as their close comrades-in-arms and brothers. in the past war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the present extremely arduous and complicated revolutionary struggle, the south vietnamese people have always received enormous and effective support and assistance from the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people. this assistance rendered with a full measure of fraternal sentiments was an important contribution to the vietnamese people's historic victory and is an encouragement for the south vietnamese armymen and people to further accomplish their glorious tasks in the new stage.

in fulfilment of the sacred behest of the great leader of the vietnamese people, respected and beloved president ho chi minh, and in compliance with the desire of the south vietnamese people, the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam expresses heartfelt and profound thanks to the great leader of the chinese people, respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, to the glorious chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china and the heroic chinese people for their sincere and invaluable assistance.

the chinese side warmly hails the great victory won by the south vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation under the

leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam, which recognizes the vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination, was a great victory won by the entire vietnamese people holding high the banner of president ho chi minh's call for "firm resolve to fight and win" and persevering in a protracted people's war; it was also a victory for the united struggle of the three indochinese peoples and a common victory for the people all over the world.

the victory of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation not only marks a new chapter in the history of viet nam's struggle for national liberation, it greatly inspires the oppressed nations and peoples fighting for independence and freedom, constituting a valuable contribution to, and setting a brilliant example in, the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world.

the chinese side notes with pleasure that the correct stand of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam in striving for the implementation of the paris agreement and the preservation of peace in south viet nam has won strong sympathy and support among the people of the whole world. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, which is the sole authentic representative of the south vietnamese people, is enjoying an ever higher international standing and prestige.

the chinese side is firmly convinced that the fraternal south vietnamese people, under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, will surmount all difficulties and obstacles and win even greater victories in their struggle to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and prosperous south viet nam and proceed to the peaceful reunification of their country.

the republic of south viet nam side has given information on the situation in south viet nam since the signing of the paris agreement, pointing out that violations of some vital provisions of the agreement by the united states and the saigon administration have brought about a very grave situation in south viet nam. the republic of south viet nam side reiterates that it is its consistent position to thoroughly respect and scrupulously implement the paris agreement and the joint communique of june 13, 1973 and resolutely demand that the saigon administration and the united states act in the same way.

the chinese side highly appraises the unremitting efforts of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam for the thorough implementation of the paris agreement and points out emphatically that the chinese government and people firmly support the south vietnamese people in their just struggle for the realization of the vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination as well as the consolidation of the fruits of victory of their war of resistance, and firmly support the six-point proposal and the other reasonable propositions for the settlement of the internal affairs of south viet nam put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam in the spirit of national reconciliation and concord.

both sides condemn the acts in contravention and violation of the paris agreement committed by the saigon administration with the support and connivance of the united states. the saigon administration must immediately stop all its nibbling operations, cease bombing and strafing areas controlled by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, return all the civilian personnel illegally detained by it and ensure the south vietnamese people all democratic rights and freedoms. the united states should shoulder its unshirkable responsibility for the implementation of the paris agreement, which it has signed. the south vietnamese people are entitled to take all resolute measures to check the saigon administration's violations of the paris agreement, protect the life and property of the people, defend the liberated areas and uphold the paris agreement on viet nam.

both sides consider that at present, the situation in indochina is undergoing great changes more and more favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the three indochinese peoples.

both sides are highly pleased that, under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman and the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech penn nouth as its prime minister and mr. khieu samphan its deputy prime minister, the heroic cambodian people have won tremendous victories in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they firmly support the five-point declaration made by samdech norodom sihanouk on march 23, 1970 as well as the solemn and just stand taken by the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia for the settlement of the cambodian question. the u.s. government must stop its support for the traitorous lon nol clique and its interference in the internal affairs of cambodia. the cambodian question should be settled by the cambodian people themselves free from foreign interference.

both sides warmly hail the great victory won by the heroic lao people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation under the leadership of the lao patriotic front with prince souphanouvong as its chairman, warmly welcome the signing of the vientiane agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos and the protocol to the agreement and resolutely support all the efforts of the lao patriotic front and the alliance of patriotic neutralist forces in laos for the thorough realization of national concord and proceeding to the building of a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous laos.

both sides consider that, at present, the international situation is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of history. both sides voice their resolute support to the struggles of the people of the arab countries, of the asian, african and latin american countries and of the whole world against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, zionism and imperialist hegemony, and for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

both sides note with satisfaction that the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and vietnamese peoples, which have stood the test of protracted revolutionary struggles, are growing stronger and developing continuously. the gratuitous economic assistance agreement for 1974 concluded between the government of the people's republic of china and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is a most vivid expression of the good relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of south viet nam. both sides pledge to further strengthen their mutual support and cooperation and endeavour to foster this great friendship and close militant unity so that they will be unbreakable and everlasting.

both sides are glad that the complete success of the official friendly visit to the people's republic of china by the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam led by lawyer nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, has made an important contribution towards further strengthening the friendly relations between the people of china and south viet nam.

peking, november 21, 1973

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Premier Chou En-lai and Minister Wang Meng Meet FRG Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with hans-dietrich genscher, minister of the interior of the federal republic of germany.

present were rolf friedemann pauls, f.r.g. ambassador to china, heinrich rohreke, minister of the f.r.g. embassy in peking, and members of the minister's party klaus kinkel, herbert schmuelling and guenter verheugen.

present also were leading members of departments concerned and staff members, including wang tung, chu tse, kao chien-chung, hu pen-yao, yuan tsai-chun, hsu yu-chun and hu feng-hsien.

FRG Minister Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1973)

hans-dietrich genscher, minister of the interior of the federal republic of germany, and his wife gave a reception here this evening.

wang meng, minister of chinese physical culture and sports commission, attended the reception together with leading members of departments concerned and people from literary and art and sports circles, including yao yi-lin, li ching-chuan, chung shih-tung, wu chung-chao, yang chen-ya, hsu wei-chin, yen hung-liang, chang lien-hua, wang to, chen hsien, chu tse, jen chao, hsueh ching-hua, sung chen, li hsin-ying, liu teh-hai, hu yu-lan and li wan-chi.

present were minister genscher's party, f.r.g. ambassador to china rolf friedemann pauls and embassy officials.

FRG Minister and Wife Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1973)

hans-dietrich genscher, minister of the interior of the federal republic of germany, and his wife and party left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of organizations concerned chang lien-hua, hsu wei-chin, chu tse and li kai-ting.

f.r.g. ambassador to china rolf friedemann pauls was present.

while in peking, hans-dietrich genscher held talks with wang meng. he visited the peking physical culture institute, the peking indoor stadium, the palace museum, the great wall, the summer palace and a ming tomb. the minister also attended a performance of acrobatics.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Vice Chairman of Yugoslav Federal Assembly
Receives Hsinhua Deputy Director

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 21, 1973)

peko dapcevic, vice-chairman of the yugoslav federal assembly, received mu chin, deputy-director of hsinhua news agency who is on a visit here, this morning at the house of the federal assembly here and had a friendly conversation with him.

at noon today, dragoljub budimovski, secretary for information of the federal executive council, gave a banquet in honour of mu chin.

present on the occasion were enver humo, assistant secretary for information of the federal executive council; ivacic pero, director of tanjug; svetozar tadic, director of "borba"; miloljub lazarevic, director of "politika" and ismed redzic, director of the far-east, indochina, and pacific ocean department of the federal secretariat for foreign affairs.

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng was also present.

secretary budimovski and deputy-director mu chin took the floor respectively at the banquet. they both wished further strengthening of the friendly relations between china and yugoslavia and of cooperation between the journalists of the two countries.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet Zairese Commissioner of State Nguza

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei this evening met with nguza karl i'bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation of zaire, and all members of the delegation of the national executive council of the republic of zaire he is leading.

the chinese premier and foreign minister had a friendly conversation with commissioner of state nguza, commissioner of state for public works and territorial management engulu baangampongo bakokela lokanga and zairese ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda.

present at the meeting were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke, and leading members of departments concerned and staff members wen yeh-chan, kao chien-chung, wang hao, liu hua, lu hsueh-chien, lo hsu, tien yi-min, hsieh hsieh-ho and ma wu-yeh.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Zairese Commissioner of State Nguza Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and zairese commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation nguza karl i'bond continued talks this afternoon in a friendly atmosphere.

Zairese Delegation in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1973)

the delegation of the national executive council of the republic of zaire headed by nguza karl i'bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, visited a hospital and a machine tool plant here this morning.

the distinguished zairese guests were accompanied on the visit by chinese vice-minister of communications ma yao-chi.

the chaoyang hospital is a general hospital with 500 beds. the distinguished guests saw two operations done under acupuncture anaesthesia -- subtotal thyroidectomy and the removal of semi-lunar cartilage. they were warmly welcomed by the leading members and medical workers of the hospital.

at the peking no. 1 machine tool plant, a leading member of the plant revolutionary committee gave an account of the history and production of the plant to the distinguished guests who then went round the tools, forging, machine working, assembly and gear workshops and the canteen.

yesterday morning the zairese guests visited the shuangchiao people's commune on peking's outskirts in the company of li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

Delegation of Zairese National Executive Council Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 23, 1973)

the delegation of the national executive council of the republic of zaire led by nguza karl i'bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, arrived here by train from peking today in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying.

the distinguished guests from zaire were greeted at the railway station by chao wu-cheng, vice-chairman, and li shih-tseng, deputy secretary-general, of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee.

the guests called at the tientsin new harbour and were warmly welcomed by leading members of the harbour and dockers. they visited docks and warehouses and saw a demonstration of automatic salt loading.

later at the tientsin knitwear mill, the zairese guests were given an account of the history and production of the mill by wu cho, chairman of the mill revolutionary committee. after viewing the samples room, the guests inspected the production processes of sweaters, scarves and underwear. at the mill's kindergarten, the kids greeted the visitors with hearty clappings. commissioner nguza said that he was very much impressed by the visit.

this evening, the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the zairese guests. chao wu-cheng and nguza spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests drank toasts to the steady consolidation and development of the friendship between the chinese and zairese peoples. kitenge nkumbi kasongo, second counsellor of the zairese embassy in peking, attended the banquet.

President Mobutu Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Nov. 23, 1973)

mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, received chinese ambassador to zaire kung ta-fei and had a friendly talk with him at the presidency yesterday.

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

How To Gradually Deepen Education in the Basic Line

- An account of the deeds of the 6th company of a certain artillery unit of the Wuhan PLA Units giving lessons according to the Marxist epistemology

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 13, 1973)

Oh, let's blow the bamboo flute and burst into song.
Sing a song of praise and let its strains reach Peking.
Oh, ask the fighters what they want for a song.
The answer is one dedicated to the Party's basic line.
Let it take root, flower and fructify in our company.

This is a self-composed song sung by the fighters of an artillery platoon of the 6th company of a certain artillery unit under the Wuhan PLA Command at a soiree.

The 6th company is indeed quite a wonderful company. Here the Party's basic line has taken root, flowered and borne rich fruits.

Do you want to know how the 6th company has acted in its approach to education in the Party's basic line? Then let's look back over the road traversed by it.

The Basic Line Must Be Discussed Every Year, Every Month and Every Day

Once, political instructor Chu Chün-ch'i came to the 5th artillery squad to ascertain study conditions. As he walked up to the window, his attention was caught by voices in a debate.

New fighter T'ang Hsiao-ken had held that after being made an object of struggle, the class enemy had become honest. Deputy squad leader had taken issue with this view but could not cite enough reasons to convince Little T'ang. What did this debate show? The political instructor did not enter the 5th squad but turned to go back to the company headquarters.

At the company headquarters, seated around a kerosene lamp, the Party branch committee members associated the question raised by the political instructor with the various opinions they had found existing in their respective squads, studied Chairman Mao's writings on classes and class struggle and analyzed the causes underlying the appearance of the muddled understanding among the fighters: The great majority of the fighters of the company born in the new society and brought up under the red banner had not been properly tempered in class struggle and thus lacked an adequate understanding of the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle in the socialist period. They saw only the victory in struggle but failed to see that there was still struggle after the victory. Some comrades had some understanding of class struggle but did not know its laws and salient features and thus failed to make their point.

The Party branch members felt that to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, guard against capitalist restoration and build socialism triumphantly, we must let the cadres and fighters have a clear idea of class struggle in the socialist period. Therefore, the Party's basic line must be discussed every year, every month and every day.

After study, the Party branch decided to bring the company unit to the Ch'ünts'e brigade in the vicinity of the garrison area to make investigations and studies and take the poor and lower-middle peasants as teachers and society as a classroom, so that the comrades could have a perceptual knowledge of class struggle and everyone could--

Understand That Class Struggle Objectively Exists

The company came to the Ch'ünts'e brigade. Brigade Party branch secretary Huang Hsin-hsi led the fighters to the shade of a gnarled old date tree and told them the heart-stirring facts of class struggle in the village one after another.

In the wicked old society, this old date tree was where the landlords and rich peasants of the village hung and beat up the poor and lower-middle peasants. The earth under and around the tree was soaked with the blood of the poor and lower-middle peasants. After liberation, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, the poor and lower-middle peasants shook off the feudal yoke and became the masters. But the toppled landlords and rich peasants were not reconciled to their defeat and they vainly attempted at all times to restore their lost "paradise." Shortly after liberation, a handful of landlords and rich-peasant elements threatened to use the old date tree to hang those activists in the agrarian reform. After receiving a blow from the proletarian dictatorship, they pretended to be honest but furtively organized reactionary religious sects to ferociously attack the socialist system. In the village, a landlord even brought his son(s) with him to see who had taken his

land and houses as he secretly marked everything for the sake of revenge. In 1962, bandit Chiang made an outcry for the harassment of the mainland. Thinking that his time had come,this landlord became more frantic. He brought out a deadly blade that had been hidden for many years and plotted to seize power and stage a comeback. At that time, led by the original Party branch secretary Ch'en Ching-k'un, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the village made this counter-revolutionary element a target of criticism and struggle. During the "4-clean-up" campaign this unrepentent fellow again teamed up with the wife of a bogus pao leader (保长) to murder Ch'en Ching-k'un under the old date tree in a pitch dark night. The relevant administrative organ put down this landlord element according to law. To have this bloody lesson indelibly imprinted on the minds of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the whole village, the brigade Party branch took this old date tree as living teaching material for class education in the village and placed it under protection. The very sight of it would make people see that the exploiting classes were still in existence and had not given up, and would heighten their revolutionary vigilance a hundrefold.

However, the class enemies did call off their counter-revolutionary activities because of this. During the great cultural revolution, a rich-peasant element in the village again tried to ingratiate himself with and corrupt a brigade cadre through exploiting personal relations, making gifts and adopting other means. When the class enemy vainly attempted to chop down this old date tree, this cadre actually asked no question and degenerated to become the rich-peasant element's protector. But for the early discovery of this by the poor and lower-middle peasants, this old date tree would have been chopped down by the enemy.

Look! This was a new axe mark on the old date tree. Could it be that all they wanted was just to cut down this tree? No! They wanted to break the chord of class struggle in our minds so as to make us forget class struggle and the proletarian dictatorship!

After social investigation, the comrades raised their awareness of class struggle. But after a lapse of time, the Party branch again found that although many comrades maintained a relatively high vigilance against the overt enemies, they did not clearly recognize the enemies that had sneaked into the Party and the class struggle in the superstructure and especially in the ideological sphere. They were capable of comprehending class struggle when it appeared in an evident form, but when the enemy changed his tactics and class struggle appeared in a distorted and veiled form, they were confused and found it incomprehensible. The Party branch felt that with only a perceptual knowledge of class struggle in the socialist period, we could not have a deep understanding of the Party's basic line. To elevate perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge, we must--

Combine Basic-Line Education with Reading and Study

Therefore, the Party branch of the 6th company organized in a planned manner the cadres of the whole company to study Chairman Mao's writings on class struggle during the period of socialism and the "Communist Manifesto," "The State

and Revolution" and other works by Marx and Lenin. There came a leap in an understanding of the basic line on the part of the cadres and fighters of the 6th company. A good illustration is provided by the changes in fighter Hu Chang-i of the telephone squad before and after study.

At a meeting for exchange of experience in reading called by the 6th company, Hu Chang-i recounted his understanding about how he, with an eye to the basic line, associated the actual class struggle with the study of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle.

He first recited a passage from Chairman Mao's teaching, "Great disorder across the land leads to great order. And so once again every seven or eight years. Monsters and demons will jump out themselves. Determined by their own class nature they are bound to jump out."

He said, "The facts of class struggle in the Ch'ünts'e brigade have attested to this objective law revealed by Chairman Mao. From the agrarian reform to the great cultural revolution, the class enemies of this brigade jumped out to make trouble on four occasions. At first, they fought in the open and with great fanfare. Following one defeat after another, they adopted the method of "drawing people away and breaking in" and turned to the revolutionary ranks and to the Party to look for agents therein. This shows that the more disastrous their defeat, the more concealed and subtle their counter-revolutionary tactics. Meanwhile, it also shows that class struggle in society is bound to be reflected in the Party in the form of the two-line struggle. This is an important feature marking class struggle in the socialist period. These chieftains of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao are the top brass of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and undesirable elements.....

"Lenin taught us: 'Only those taking cognizance of class struggle and of the proletarian dictatorship are Marxists.' Only by acting according to the Party's basic line, vigorously waging class struggle and doggedly adhering to the proletarian dictatorship can we drive forward the socialist revolution and construction!"

From young Hu's speech, we can see that his understanding of the Party's basic line had been raised to the plane of rational knowledge. But the comrades of the 6th company all knew what young Hu was like before study.

At that time, a lesson given under the old date tree had left a sharp imprint on young Hu's mind. But why should there be such sharp and complicated class struggle in socialist society? What are the laws and features of this struggle? The old date tree did not provide him with the answer. As time went on, he had a weaker impression of the class struggle concept.

Once, the company organized the study of Chairman Mao's report at the 2nd plenary session of the 7th CCP Central Committee. Before study, the political instructor put to everyone the question: Why is there class struggle in the socialist period? Young Hu was unable to explain thing clearly theoretically. At last, after studying Chairman Mao's teaching, it became clear to him that after the victory of the new democratic revolution, the fundamental

contradiction at home is that between the working class and the bourgeoisie. Class struggle in the socialist period is dictated by this fundamental contradiction and, with this contradiction unsolved, class struggle will not cease.

The same night, young Hu put down neatly in his notebook this passage from a teaching of Chairman Mao's: "When our eyesight is inadequate, we should seek help from the telescope and the microscope. Marxist methods are the telescope and the microscope in the political and military fields."

Thereafter, people often saw young Hu studying assiduously books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Be it a busy work day or a holiday, he never topped studying for a single day.

There was no lack of comrades like young Hu in the 6th company. Every day as night fell, silhouetted against the windows of various classrooms were fighters bent over books on their desks. The sight of all this gave political instructor Chu Chün-ch'i's heart a lift. The progress made by the comrades filled him with heartfelt joy. Meanwhile, he pondered over another problem: Under this situation how to further deepen line education? The final answer was: go back to practice to test our knowledge--

Put the Basic Line in Command of Various Tasks

Not long ago, the 6th company and other fraternal companies accepted an assignment: To complete in 20 days 16,000 square meters of earthwork for a railway station platform. At the outset, the fighters were full of enthusiasm. But after a few days, a problem appeared. Some squads and platoons overfulfilled their target every day. Yet under similar conditions, some others remained at the work level of the first day and got no farther ahead. Why? The Party branch made an investigation and a comparison: In their construction work, those squads and platoons credited with the overfulfillment of their targets continued to keep a tight grip on line education. They started revolutionary emulations and conducted mass propaganda with agitation. The worksite was seething with enthusiasm, and everybody was as vigorous as a dragon or tiger. Those squads and platoons giving a poor performance in their construction work presented quite a different picture. Some of their cadres said, "With line education already conducted, what more is there to be taught? We may as well spend the time planting a few more sticks of dynamite." From beginning to end, they just engrossed themselves in work and did nothing to arouse to the full mass activism and enthusiasm.

The Party branch felt that to alter the situation, it was necessary to help the squads and platoons with erroneous understanding to correctly orient the relations between political work and military affairs and take proper care of concrete work with the major principles of the basic line. It was therefore decided to exploit the breaks in between construction work to organize the whole company for a discussion.

At the meeting, the comrades first studied Chairman Mao's various teachings such as "Politics is the commander and the soul," etc., and applied the Marxist theory on the dialectical unity of political and vocational work in criticizing Lin Piao and company's reactionary fallacies. After the meeting, the political instructor asked everyone, "What are the relations between proletarian politics and our repairing the station platform?"

The comrades almost answered in a chorus: "It need hardly be said that it is the relations between the commander and those under his command."

"Then, how should we put politics in command of construction work?"

At this, a difference of opinion appeared: "To put politics in command is to give our all to revolution and join imperialism, revisionism and reaction in a race against time." "What we are doing falls into the category of a war preparedness project. War preparedness should be put in command." "Our work is aimed at consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. This is what should be in command!"

The political instructor immediately cut in, "Right! Be it a race with imperialism, revisionism and reaction against time or the implementation of war preparedness, everything serves the same goal--the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and the building of socialism. To achieve this goal, we must doggedly carry out the Party's basic line. Therefore, in the final analysis, to put politics in command is to put the Party's basic line in command."

At this the awareness of the whole company became unified. All squads and platoons again and again conducted education in line in the light of realities in the course of carrying out construction work and initiated mass political-ideological work of various kinds. At the worksite, there appeared a bustling scene of one catching up with another. The 20-day assignment was completed in eight days.

Do you want to know what is now occupying the minds of the comrades of the 6th company? They say, "The situation is changing and socialism advancing. Our understanding of the Party's basic line must also be continuously deepened. We must still forge ahead along the road of practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge to achieve new victories!"

- By our own correspondent

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The New Style of the 3rd Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 13, 1973)

The cadres of the 3rd company of a certain unit of the Shenyang PLA Units carry forward democracy and humbly accept mass criticism and supervision and its fighters dare to think, to speak and to air their views. This fully reflects the democratic style of our cadres and the disposition of the masses of the people as the masters. Given below are several cases in this regard:

Cadres' Attitude

Not long ago, we came to the 3rd company to attend a cadres and fighters forum. At the meeting, company commander Chou Chia-t'ang had scarcely finished when 3rd squad fighter Yü Wen-hsiang shot a question at him about his speech: "The cadres of our company have developed the mood of self-complacency and arrogance in the face of achievements. They are vocal and articulate when it comes to reporting achievements to the higher level, but they tend to water down their problems. This is not a down-to-earth attitude!" He then described the problems involving training in the company. We turned our eyes on the company commander to see his reaction to mass criticism. The company commander was all ears to what young Yü said and then sincerely made a self-criticism. After the meeting, we asked the company commander what he felt at that time. He answered straightforwardly: "The cadres of our company have now cultivated a habit. Whoever speaks and acts contrary to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is criticized to his face. The more severe and timely the criticism the better. Young Yü's criticism came in time, and hit the vulnerable spot. It has my heartfelt admiration."

At the 3rd company, we also learned of this episode: Once, at a company-wide general meeting of armymen, 9th squad deputy leader Liu Kuei-fang made a suggestion to political instructor Wang Kuo-chung. He said, "The company commander is kept busy on the training ground and his face is covered with sweat. But the political instructor stays indoors and scarcely shows himself. Is this not a case of separating military from political affairs?" This view has some basis: In these few days, the political instructor had really come to the training ground less often, but not without an objective cause: The comrades of the organizational unit of the regiment had asked him to study how to initiate ideological-political work in training, and the propaganda unit had also called a book-reading forum of political instructors. In order not to delay the coaching of the company unit in Marxist-Leninist lessons, the political instructor had worked late into the night preparing lessons, his eyes red-rimmed with fatigue. Later, those who knew what it was all about complained, "The deputy leader of the 9th squad shows a real lack of consideration for cadres!" Liu Kuei-fang also felt a deep sense of guilt for his having wrongly blamed the political instructor. Wang Kuo-chung was not concerned with some disagreement of view. He made a self-examination of his shortcoming in not having done ideological work carefully enough in training, and he also cited Liu Kuei-fang for his having sounded the alarm. Later, no matter how busy he was with his work, Wang Kuo-chung insisted on getting deeply involved with the training ground. While he joined the fighters in groping, crawling, rolling and fighting,he strived to unearth

problems and do a good job. The political instructor's action left everyone deeply moved. Everyone became more concerned over the build-up of the company.

Fighters' Responsibility

The fighters of the 3rd company often said, "We are the masters of the company. To energetically and spontaneously help cadres do a good job in company building is the responsibility of us fighters." Cook Hsüeh Niu-k'ou once thought in the way of a good-natured person, "It is better to handle one thing less than to handle one thing more." Except for cooking, he scarcely bothered himself about the business of the company or of any other person. After study, he was a changed person! Recently, he discovered that the Party branch of the company unit had not kept a tight enough grip on education for new Party members, and put forward five suggestions to enable the Party branch to do a good job in educating the Party members. Finding that even this "tight-lipped introvert" had become articulate, some people purposely asked him, "As an army cook, it will do for you to cook well. Why overstep your limits?" Hsüeh Niu-k'ou answered in a serious tone, "To say nothing and do nothing in the face of a problem is to sleep with something weighing on your mind!"

Is this just the answer from Hsüeh Niu-k'ou alone? No, this is the understanding shared by all the fighters of the 3rd company. Lying close to the garrison area of the 3rd company is a forest farm. Once, on learning that the 3rd company had come near to exhausting its firewood stock, the comrades of the forest farm immediately sent it some dried firewood. They pressed the company unit to accept the firewood, but refused to take any money in return. They said, "Such firewood, if not used by you, would rot in the mountain. By burning it, you will help us to give the mountain a good clean-up. As to money, what about all the work you've done for us? This little pile of firewood should be taken as a token of our thanks." These words sealed the lips of the two cadres on duty in the 3rd company. They could do nothing else but to accept the firewood. But after the fighters learned of this, they immediately made a criticism: "We have sung every day the 'Three Major Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention.' But we have not paid 'attention' to putting them into concrete application. During the Battle of Liaohsi, the people had lots of apples piling up in their homes but the fighters took not a single one. For us to take firewood from the masses without payment--what kind of a discipline?" The fighters' criticism moved the cadres. But some people held that what had happened and that it would do for us to make a self-examination and prevent a repetition of it. But the fighters expressed their disagreement saying: "We just can't have the rumble of thunder without a downpour. Where we've erred we should make a correction!" The fighters' high sense of responsibility in their concern for company build-up provided the cadres with a profound course education. The company immediately sent people to the forest farm with the proper amount of money for the firewood, and also made a searching self-examination.

Changes in the Company

The atmosphere of democracy in the 3rd company thickened increasingly. On all matters, the cadres consulted with the fighters and humbly listened to fighters' views. With the attitude of the master, the fighters also of their own accord showed concern over company build-up and offered the cadres suggestions as advisers. In the 3rd company, there appeared "a situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness."

While subjecting the cadres to criticism and supervision, the fighters of the 3rd company also set themselves strict demands, and obeyed the leadership and observed revolutionary discipline. Once, the Party branch decided to transfer a backbone cadre from the 8th squad to the company headquarters as a correspondent. Although the 8th squad leader was not fully reconciled to the idea, he resolutely carried out the Party branch's resolution. When the comrades of the squad had something to say, he also took the initiative in taking proper work measures. On another occasion, the army unit was on its way to field camping, and had to cover a distance of a 1,000-li. The Party branch sent first squad leader Hsü Hua-ming to check on a section of the road late in the night. He was required to return to the company unit before dawn. Running across mountains and rdiges, this section was rugged and difficult to traverse. Young Hsü trudged through knee-deep snow, and as he moved forward, he left marks. When he at last reached the designated spot, the first hint of dawn had appeared. At that time, young Hsü was thoroughly exhausted. How he craved for a rest! But when he thought of what the Party branch had demanded of him before he set out, he immediately ran back at a half-trot. At last, he made his way back to the company units before daybreak.

More people give more ideas, and great strength comes from people united as one. Last year, the 3rd company undertook an arduous underwater cable-laying task. Due to the full development of democracy and the concentration of correct opinions by the Party branch, the cadres and fighters of the whole company were united as one and full of enthusiasm. The assignment for the laying of a cable across three big rivers was fulfilled ahead of time. This year, in a situation marked by a large proportion of new soldiers and a small proportion of backbone elements, the Party branch doggedly relied on the masses to hold the fort and keep the course. The comrades of the whole company consciously laid hold of the line and promoted training. They registered splendid results in three courses of live ammunition fire practice.

- By our own correspondent

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PRACTICE OF WORKING WHILE STUDYING

Grasp Well the Practice of Working While Studying

by

Wen Chüeh (闻觉)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 14, 1973)

Running schools industriously and frugally and working while studying is an important part of the proletarian revolution in education. Driven by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the secondary and primary schools in the vast countryside have in the past few years insisted on running schools industriously and frugally,and the practice of working while studying has made new developments. Starting from reality and according to local conditions, many schools have broadened their means of approach and energetically promoted the practice of working while studying. They have thus accumulated wealth for the state, supported industrial and agricultural production, replenished the funds for operating schools, alleviated the burden of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and more significantly trained the broad masses of teachers and students, thus giving impetus to the development of the revolution in education.

Running schools industriously and frugally and working while studying conforms to the teachings of Chairman Mao as well as the revolutionary tradition of conducting education in the old liberated regions. There has all along been the struggle between the two lines on this question concerning the correct implementation of the Party's educational policy. In order to run schools industriously and frugally and insist on the practice of working while studying, we must seriously study and implement the various documents of the 10th Party Congress. We must continue to grasp the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work as a matter of great importance, thoroughly criticize the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, criticize their criminal act in sabotaging the revolution in education, sum up the experiences and lessons drawnand thus launch better and on a wider scale activities in the practice of working while studying in the secondary and primary schools in all places.

To launch activities in the practice of working while studying, we must give priority to the transformation of the students' ways of thinking. Certain individual schools have traversed a tortuous path on this question of orientation. In carrying out activities in the practice of working while studying, they have gone astray through aiming at economic profits and neglecting the education and training of people. Although such erroneous tendencies have been rapidly rectified, we must view the matter at the level of the line. We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "All work in schools is carried out for the sake of transforming the thoughts of the students." Through the practice of working while studying, we have heightened the awareness of the teachers and students of class struggle and the two-line struggle, inherited the revolutionary tradition of struggle and diligence and frugality, embraced the viewpoint of labor, and fostered the thoughts of loving the countryside and

dedicating our lives to the countryside. Through carrying out activities in the practice of working while studying, we have systematically and purposefully educated the students ideologically and politically.

We must try our utmost to closely combine the practice of working while studying with teaching so that favorable conditions are laid down for raising the quality of teaching and teaching reforms. Therefore we must require the schools to make long-term plans for arranging lines of production in accordance with the teaching requirements, as well as short-term arrangements for promoting teaching activities in accordance with the lines of production. We must create conditions for turning the place for work and study into good classrooms for integrating theory with reality in accordance with the realities and possibilities and the teaching requirements of various courses.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution--especially under the impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work in the past few years--great headway has been made in educational undertakings of the broad countryside in our country. Children of the poor and lower-middle peasants who were barred from schools by the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i have now gone to school in large numbers. Therefore, funds for the upkeep of school premises and running school have to be increased proportionately. Faced with this situation, should we ask the state and the higher level to solve everything for us, or should we rely on our own efforts and do what we can? This question embodies the struggle between two ways of thinking and the two lines. The experience of many schools shows that if we follow the orientation charted by Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," work while we learn, rely on our own efforts and do things ourselves, these problems can be solved or gradually solved. The poor and lower-middle peasants warmly welcome the practice of working while studying by the schools. They have aptly declared, "The practice of working while studying can train socialist new people. The more our children study, the more outstanding they will become. Our burden is also reduced and we do not have to spend money sending our children to school." Speaking of its far-reaching significance, the practice of working while studying is capable of training a generation of new communists from their childhood.

We hope that in view of the present excellent situation on the educational front, the education departments and the secondary and primary schools in all places can adhere to the orientation of running schools industriously and frugally, grasp better the practice of working while studying, act in a planned manner, make arrangements, set requirements and check up things.

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Develop the Revolutionary Tradition of Yenan and Energetically Promote the Practice of Working While Studying

by

the Yenan District Bureau of Culture and Education in Shensi

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 14, 1973)

Since the great cultural revolution, the educational undertaking in our district has developed rapidly under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. In 1972, there were 5,485 schools of various categories in the 15 hsien (municipalities) in the whole district and 91.6 percent of the school-age children attended school. The practice of working while studying was widespread in schools of all types and preliminary results had been achieved. In 1972, the income derived from the practice of working while studying in all types of schools in the whole district amounted to one-sixth of the annual educational expenditure in our district. At present, the majority of schools have reduced or eliminated the miscellaneous charges, rebuilt some school buildings, alleviated the burden of the masses and the state and given impetus to the development of the educational undertaking with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

I

Yenan is the revolutionary shrine where our great leader Chairman Mao lived and fought. Under the solicitous concern and direct leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, education at the border region has its glorious revolutionary tradition. Self-reliance, arduous struggle and the practice of working while studying constitute an invaluable experience. In the early days of the liberation of the whole country, Chairman Mao sent a brilliant "reply telegram" to the people of Yenan and instructed us to "forever maintain the style of arduous struggle practiced by the people working in Yenan and the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border region in the past ten years and more." In accordance with Chairman Mao's great instruction, the broad masses of the people and the teachers and students of schools at various levels in our district have on many occasions resisted the erroneous line, insisted on the work-style of arduous struggle and energetically promoted the practice of working while studying.

An acute struggle has been waged on the question of whether or not it is necessary to inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition of the border region in education and energetically promote the practice of working while studying. At first, the class enemy slandered that it was unseemly for the school to carry out studies as well as labor. In society and the schools there were also people who opposed the practice of working while studying and advocated that "fewer students should be enrolled if the school premises were inadequate and when short of funds, the higher level should be approached." Some dreaded that the practice of working while studying would affect the quality of teaching. Starting merely from the economic viewpoint, some deemed that the practice

of working while studying was aimed at income. Since the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work, owing to an insufficient understanding of the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some comrades have wavered concerning the practice of working while studying. All these reflect the violent struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ways of thinking.

In light of these questions, the school teachers and students in our district have followed Chairman Mao's instructions which call on us "not to forget class struggle" and teach us that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything," launched resolute counter-attacks against the vicious slander of the class enemy and carried out line education for certain comrades having erroneous understanding. Within the bounds of the whole district, we have also carried out activities in studying the educational experience of the border region and inheriting the educational tradition of the border region. Firstly, we held study classes at every level, repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant "reply telegram" to the people of Yenan, compared and reviewed things, armed our minds and guided actions. Next, we fully utilized the old sites of the revolution and systematically organized the teachers to visit and pay respects to these sites each term. The "three veterans" (veteran Party member, veteran Red Armymen, veteran poor peasant) were taken as teachers to constantly carry out traditional education for the purpose of raising the consciousness of the students and teachers in arduous struggles and the practice of working while studying. Thirdly, we put in order, assembled and published the historical materials of the Anti-Japanese College, the Yenan Secondary School and the Yangchiawan Primary School in the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region and held exhibitions to give the broad masses of teachers and students lively and concrete education on the Yenan spirit.

In the course of conducting this series of line education, mass discussions were carried out in many places on such questions as: "Should we run schools according to the bourgeois educational ideas or Chairman Mao's proletarian educational ideas?" "Should we be bourgeois self-seeking careerists who enjoy the fruit without toil or should we be proletarian activists who brave arduous struggles and do things ourselves?" We thoroughly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, criticized the sabotage activities of the class enemy and raised the understanding of the broad masses of teachers and students of the great significance of "self-reliance," "arduous struggle" and "working while studying" promoted all along by Chairman Mao. Meanwhile, we paid attention to summing up and popularizing in good time the typical experience of working while studying. Following the continual raising of the line awareness of the broad masses of teachers and students, mass activities in the practice of working while studying have been carried out on an ever broader scale.

II

Our district is made up of great mountains and deep valleys, and is sparsely populated. In the course of carrying out activities in the practice of working while studying, the various schools are oriented toward the rural villages and have adopted varied, flexible methods according to local conditions

so that the practice of working while studying can be constantly carried out. The chief measures adopted are:

1. To operate "three types of farms" and learn from the "three kinds of craftsmen." The three types of farms refer to the small farm, small forest farm and small stock-breeding farm. Normally only one type (the farm) is mainly operated. When conditions permit, one or two additional types would also be run. By the end of 1972, the 3,887 schools in the whole district that had operated farms accounted for 71 percent of the total number of schools. Their farmland amounted to 31,000 mow with an average of nearly 8 mow to each school. The 1,305 schools that had run forest farms accounted for 24 percent of the total number of schools, and the afforested area extended over 8,990 mow. The 401 schools that had operated small stock-breeding farms accounted for 7.5 percent of the total number of schools and they raised over 2,100 pigs and sheep. In conjunction with the new practice of running orchards in the countryside by the school-operated farms in Loch'uan hsien, those schools with favorable conditions have run fruit orchards and planted fruit trees over an area of 578 mow. The mountains in Ansai hsien are bare with few trees. The various schools have paid much attention to afforesting the land and have planted over 40,000 trees. Learning from the "three kinds of craftsmen" refers to the learning from the ironsmith, the carpenter and the plasterer. The teachers and students make tools and teaching aids, repair tables, chairs, windows and doors and build walls and houses with their own hands.

2. The running of factories by schools in conjunction with realities. School-operated factories are mainly run by schools with a seven-year or longer course. Tzuchang hsien has abundant coal and the state needs cokes. Therefore the schools with the necessary conditions run coking plants. Many schools in the various hsien have run brick and tile factories and lime plants to meet the needs of building schools.

3. To broaden the means of approach and carry out gathering activities. The students and teachers are mobilized every year to participate in the harvesting of minor summer and autumn crops by gathering tree seeds and digging up medicinal herbs. Various schools in Ich'uan hsien last year participated in the minor summer and autumn harvests. They gathered together over 200,000 catties of grain and over 10,000 catties of medicinal herbs. The students and teachers of Pai-mat'an Secondary School in Wanglung hsien have dug over 10,000 catties of medicinal herbs over the past few years and have used the income derived to run a flour-processing plant.

4. To build school through manual labor, maintain and repair the equipment and make teaching apparatus with our own hands. The teachers and students of Yench'uan hsien build schools with their own hands. In the past few years, through burning lime, cutting stones, laying brick walls, plastering walls, painting desks, chairs, doors and windows themselves, they have saved the sum of 176,000 yuan for the state. Many schools in the various hsien make teaching apparatus themselves to solve in part the teaching requirements.

III

After several years of practice, we have acquired some deep understanding as follows:

The practice of working while studying is favorable to educating the students and teachers in the Yenan spirit of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle." The students "study on the one hand and take up production on the other." They criticize the bourgeoisie and understand the political significance of braving hard and bitter struggles. They have fostered the virtue of loving labor, loving the working people and treasuring the fruits of labor, and have formed the habit of practicing diligence and frugality. They have established since childhood the concept of serving the people.

The practice of working while studying is favorable to popularizing the five-year course of education in rural primary schools. The practice of working while studying alleviates the burden of the state and the masses and plays a direct role in running schools and insuring schooling for children. In 1972, 3,086 schools in the whole district eliminated all the miscellaneous charges and 1,097 schools eliminated part of the miscellaneous charges. These two types of schools accounted for 76 percent of the total number of the schools and 58 percent of the total number of students. Wuch'i hsien is a mountainous area with deep valleys and a scattered population. It has been ravaged by serious natural disasters for two years in succession, but owing to the vigorous practice of working while studying, the enrollment rate of the school-age children has all along been kept above 90 percent.

The practice of working while studying is favorable to improving the quality of education. In the course of practicing working while studying, if we can handle well the relations between "the main task of study" and "learning other things" and arrange the time rationally, working while studying is favorable to teaching and gives impetus to teaching. Many schools teach lessons in agricultural basic studies, mathematics and physics in conjunction with the practice of working while studying. After class, the students take the three types of farms run by the schools as their laboratory. They study while they practice. On the one hand they study operation and on the other they study theory. Through practice, they can master their knowledge more firmly. In the arts courses, through participation in labor and contact with reality, the students' understanding and ability of expression are raised. Last December, the Yenan Bureau of Culture and Education investigated ten students from primary class five in Machuang Primary School of Liulin commune which has practiced work-studies for the past ten years and more, and found that 80 percent of them can write articles to the length of 500 characters. On the whole they can calculate the land area, add, subtract, multiply and divide with the abacus, and more significantly, the ideological awareness of these students is higher.

The practice of working while studying is favorable to the development of agricultural production. Orientation toward the rural community and promotion of activities in the practice of working while studying first train the students with the concept of "taking agriculture as the foundation" and serving agriculture. Meanwhile, the "three types of farms" run by the schools have directly given material support to increased agricultural production through

the minor summer and autumn harvests, and especially through scientific experiments, such as propagation of superior strains and production of insecticide and bacterial fertilizer. Lungfang Secondary School in Wangling hsien has bred over 200 Peking black pigs, and rendered great contribution to the improvement of the breed of the local pigs. Chihtan Secondary School has compared and experimented with ten superior strains of corn. Four of them have the per-mow yield surpassing the "Yangtze" and six have the per-mow yield surpassing the "Yellow River." It has also experimented with five species of sorghum, four of which have a per-mow yield exceeding a thousand catties. In 1972, it supplied the production brigades with 3,200 catties of good seeds--Yütsa No. 5 and Chintsa No. 12. The school with a seven-year course in Wangchang commune, Loch'uan hsien supplied the eight production brigades in the vicinity with over 3,700 catties of good seeds.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Young People in East China Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Hofei, Nov. 24, 1973)

planting rows of trees around their houses, 53 educated young people from shanghai and other cities expressed their determination to make revolution in the countryside after their arrival at the hungchi production brigade of the pingkang commune in east china's anhwei province in 1968. they have now taken deep root and grown up like the sturdy trees.

these young people came to settle in the brigade as thousands upon thousands of secondary school graduates left cities to work in rural areas five years ago in response to chairman mao's call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants".

the hungchi brigade was a poor one, with its land scattered on 37 mountain slopes and in scores of valleys. to help them adjust themselves to the new environment, the brigade party branch educated the young people in the revolutionary tradition of hard work, and veteran poor peasants gave them class education, comparing the life of misery they led in the old society with their present happiness. the young people recognized that poverty gives rise to the desire for change and that determination to change the poor conditions represents the proletarian revolutionary spirit and chairman mao's revolutionary line while retreat in the face of such conditions, or sitting back and waiting for a windfall, is the philosophy of lazy-bones and cowards and an indication of the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line. some young people said with pride, "we will drive away poverty instead of being driven away by it exclamation" they joined local peasants in mapping out a three-year plan to change natural conditions.

a reservoir with a storage capacity of 97,000 cubic metres was built between the winter of 1969 and the spring of 1970. during the construction, the educated young people worked alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants from early morning till late in the evening, and often had their lunches at worksites. one city girl, named tsao cheng-fang, was praised by commune members as "iron girl" for her hard work. once her hands were injured in work, but she kept digging the frozen soil as if nothing had happened. these educated young people said firmly, "neither hardship nor fatigue, can reduce our determination to build up a new socialist village." local peasants named the reservoir "youth reservoir" as an encouragement to the young people. they jointly built five reservoirs, eight ponds and more than 20 irrigation canals over the past few years.

the brigade used to grow just one rice crop a year and the yield was low. in order to raise output, the brigade formed a scientific experimental group made up of cadres, veteran peasants and educated young people to try out new rice strains and grow two rice crops a year. tsao cheng-fang took a good strain of early rice from more than 50 kilometres away and, together with other members of the group, experimented with new methods such as transplanting the seedlings with soil at the roots and close planting. as a result, yield per hectare rose three fold. the group also nursed a dozen good seed strains, including rice, wheat and cotton.

the extension of the two-crop acreage required more manure and labour power, and the educated young people got together with poor and lower-middle peasants to tackle these new problems. two city girls with some knowledge of bacteriology decided after consulting technical literature to try out a type of bacterial fertilizer called 5406. they improvised a thermostat and other equipment and gradually mastered the technique. last year they turned out more than 100 tons of this fertilizer, enough for growing two crops of rice a year in the brigade.

then the brigade turned to the problem of manpower. when the educated young people saw the flow was swift at a sluice on the shihho river dyke, they proposed to build a small power house there to help mechanize part of the farm work. with the support of the brigade party branch and encouragement from the commune members, several dozen young people pitched camp on the site and started work in the middle of winter. they made the survey, design and blue prints by themselves and gave up their spring festival holidays to speed up the construction. the power house now provides electricity for rice mills, threshers and oil presses and light for peasant homes.

the brigade has eight schools and 26 study classes for commune members and their children. the educated young people in their spare time are active in these schools and classes, helping the peasants study politics and other subjects.

HEALTH CAMPAIGNS

Clean Residential Area in East China City

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 23, 1973)

a residential area in the picturesque east china city of hangchow serves to show how mass health campaigns have helped keep chinese cities clean and in good order.

the hsiaoyinghsiang residential area hums with activity all day long, but the whole area, from streets to lanes, looks spick and span. the houses are bright and windows spotless. even the sewers are constantly washed. a small park makes the area very pleasant. formerly a rubbish dump, the place was tidied up and turned into its present shape through the joint efforts of local residents.

our great leader chairman mao inspected the area in 1958. this has since been a tremendous encouragement to the residents in their endeavour to do even better. it has become a habit for all the inhabitants to keep the environment hygienic.

a retired worker is seen sweeping streets in all weather. a rickshaw puller for over 20 years before china's liberation, he is now looked after by the neighbourhood party committee after retirement. but he would not live an idle life. he gets up early in the morning, washes inlets to the sewers and sweeps a 200-metre-long section of a street several times a day. he used to say: "i'll keep the street clean as long as i live. this is what i can do to serve the people in accordance with chairman mao's teachings."

during his inspection, chairman mao had a cordial chat with chen jung-chen, a housewife living in a compound of 10 households. she is very active and does most of the cleaning in the compound as her neighbours are busy workers. she spreads hygienic knowledge among children and mobilizes them to kill flies, mice, mosquitoes and other harmful insects.

another retired worker, lu tsai-o, serves the people in her own way. a supporter of the cooperative medical service, she often goes to nearby hills, alone or with a group of children, to collect medical herbs for the neighbourhood medical centre. even when she is out visiting relatives in the villages, she would pick herbs along the road.

thorough cleanings are organized three times a month. the households take turn to sweep their compounds. medical and health workers, joined by school children and other residents, thrice a week clean or sterilize sewers and other places where flies and mosquitoes are

likely to breed. hardly any flies or mosquitoes can be found in the area even in summer.

health campaigns have helped children foster good habits.

among the public health activists are two little red-guards, wang chien-fu and his brother wang lien-fu. they do a good job both at home and in school, cleaning lavatories and windows or mopping the floor.

young worker huang lien-ying was only five years old when chairman mao inspected the area. she grew up under the party's education. when she was at school, she took an active part in popularizing hygienic knowledge and sweeping the streets, and acquired a habit of making strict demands on herself in working for the collective. now a member of the chinese communist youth league branch committee in the tungfeng silk mill, she is often praised by other workers for her serious attitude toward work.

ART EXHIBITIONS

Photographic and Painting Exhibitions Close in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1973)

eight hundred thousand people visited "the national exhibition of serial pictures and traditional chinese paintings", "the exhibition of paintings by peasants of huhsien county, shensi province" and "the 1973 national photographic art exhibition" during the one and a half months' display starting from october 1. these exhibitions were sponsored by the cultural group under the state council and will soon be exhibited in other chinese cities.

the three exhibitions showed that under the guidance of chairman mao's principles of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "letting a hundred flowers blossom and weeding through the old to bring forth the new", photography and the fine arts have been developing along the path of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, and of serving socialism and proletarian politics.

the chinese paintings on display showed a great variety of themes, a strong sense of the time in character

portrayal and originality in form and technique. this proved that traditional chinese paintings could portray present-day life very well in its own way. these were achievements of the traditional chinese painting in its search for new forms.

the serial pictures attained new depth in depicting class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the worker-peasant-soldier heroes were presented more vividly and the art forms were rich in variety.

the "people's daily" praised the paintings by peasants of huhsien county as "mass art, militant art". many workers, peasants and soldiers who had visited the exhibition said they were proud that the working people have become masters in the field of creative art. many professional artists warmly praised these peasant paintings for their clear-cut themes, bold presentation and bright colours. they said that they must modestly learn from the peasant painters and try hard to remould their world outlook and approach to art.

the national photographic art exhibition, where a large number of contributions came from amateurs, vividly reflected china's great achievements in the political, economic and cultural fields in the past year. the photographs were a tribute to new people and new things that had appeared during the great proletarian cultural revolution and to the revolutionary spirit of the chinese working people.

MACHINE BUILDING

Peking Makes Self-Climb Tower Cranes

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1973)

a peking-made new crane is being used here to build the 17-storey extension of peking hotel, which will be the highest building in the chinese capital.

this is a self-climb tower crane adopting hydraulic action and silicon controlled speed regulaters and other advanced technique. it can lift a load of 10 tons to a height of 160 metres, and the slawing radius of the jib is 35 metres.

in the past two months and more, four such cranes have lifted 50,000 tons of building material at the peking hotel construction site. these cranes have been devised and built in a little more than half a year by the joint effort of engineers, technicians and workers of a few designing institutes and factories.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on Anniversary of Establishment of Albania-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1973)

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla gave a banquet here this evening warmly celebrating the 24th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between albania and china.

among the guests were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; yu chan, vice-foreign minister; chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; leading members of other departments concerned hsu yun-pei, li en-chiu, hsu han-ping and tso yi; and leading members of the china-albania friendship people's commune.

present were mrs. shtylla, counsellor jovan andoni of the albanian embassy here, mrs. andoni and embassy officials.

the banquet was full of expressions of close comradeship between china and albania. ambassador shtylla and vice-minister yu chan made speeches. they recalled that the two parties, two countries and two peoples of albania and china supported and helped each other, fought and advanced side by side in their struggle against the common enemies and in socialist revolution and construction, thus forging a profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity. this friendship and unity, they pointed out, would be further consolidated and developed. come what may, the albanian and chinese peoples would, as always, remain united and fight together to win still greater victories, they declared.

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception in Tirana to Mark Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 23, 1973)

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua gave a reception yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 24th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and albania.

the reception was attended by n. nase, albanian foreign minister, v. kati, vice-minister of trade, h. duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, a. popa, head of the foreign department of the central committee of the party of labour, p. shyti, vice-president of the state planning commission, m. treska, chairman of the committee for cultural and friendly relations with the outside world, and others.

ambassador liu chen-hua and foreign minister nase spoke at the reception.

they warmly praised the sino-albanian friendship based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. they pointed out that this friendship between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples has gone through the protracted test and tempering of class struggle at home and abroad. it is eternal and unbreakable. they expressed the conviction that this friendship forged personally by comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha will be enhanced and grow steadily from day to day in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and in the great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

at the reception, the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms proposed repeated toasts to the steady growth and consolidation of the friendship between china and albania and to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian peoples prevailed throughout the reception.

Albanian Paper Marks Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Albania and China

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 23, 1973)

the albanian paper "zeri i popullit" devotes its editorial today to marking the 24th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between albania and china.

the editorial says: "the establishment of diplomatic relations between albania and china 24 years ago was the logical result of the victory of our two countries in revolution and their resolute embarkation on the road of building a socialist society." "this important event in albanian-chinese relations paved the way for the steady development and consolidation of the revolutionary friendship and fraternal cooperation between the people's republic of albania and the people's republic of china," it adds.

the albanian people, the editorial says, immensely rejoice at the grand victories scored in the last 24 years by the chinese people under the leadership of the heroic communist party of china headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung.

it praises the tremendous victories of china's great proletarian cultural revolution and the complete success of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. it acclaims the great victory of the chinese communist party and the chinese people in smashing the liu shao-chi renegade clique and the lin piao anti-party clique. the editorial says: "these victories are of very great significance not only to the chinese people and the communist party of china, but also to the marxist-leninists and the cause of revolution in the world. they constitute a telling and devastating blow to the counter-revolutionary, hostile schemes and activities conducted by the enemies in china and abroad. they exposed and marked the bankruptcy of the soviet social-imperialists' aims and schemes against china.

the editorial points out that china's "principled and consistent foreign policy is in full conformity with the lofty interests of freedom and independence of the peoples and with those of revolution, socialism as well as genuine peace and security in asia and the rest of the world".

the editorial concludes by expressing the deep conviction that the friendship between the peoples, parties and governments of albania and china will be strengthened steadily in the struggle for their common ideals and against their common enemies.

Delegation of Albanian Academy of Sciences Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1973)

the delegation of the academy of sciences of the people's republic of albania led by professor aleks taqi buda and professor kol cimon popa left here for home by air today at the end of a friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, and leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including wang chien-chung, chin li-sheng, yu wen, liu ta-kang, li yi, wu tsao-wen, yeh lien-chun and hu han.

jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in china, was present.

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1973)

a chinese delegation of scientific and technical cooperation left here for albania by air today to attend the 15th session of the joint committee for scientific and technical cooperation between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of albania. the delegation is led by chen wei-chi, chairman of the chinese section of the joint committee and vice-minister of light industry.

seeing the delegation off were vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries shih lin, vice-minister of light industry hsia chih-hsu and leading members of other departments concerned.

present were jovan andoni, counsellor, and theohar fundo, commercial counsellor, of the albanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Minister Receives Chinese Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Algiers, Nov. 21, 1973)

abdellah fadel, algerian minister of youth and sports, received here this afternoon the visiting chinese youth delegation led by liu chun-yi, and had a warm and cordial conversation with them.

present on the occasion were saadna, national secretary of the youth organization of the national liberation front and other leading members of the ministry and the n.l.f. youth organization.

the chinese delegation visited constantine and annaba departments, eastern algeria, from november 13 to 20. while in the two departments, they visited factories, schools, sports facilities, and the countryside and were welcomed every where. at the institute of physical education, about 100 young students performed national dances in honour of the chinese guests. in guelma ceramic factory, the algerian technicians who had studied in china and the chinese technicians working there accompanied the chinese delegation to tour the factory.

the chinese delegation was accorded a warm and cordial reception by local government officials, youth organization leaders and personnel of all circles.

Algerian Health Minister Receives Chinese Red Cross Delegation

(NCNA-English Algiers, Nov. 22, 1973)

algerian minister of health omar boudjellab received all members of the delegation of the chinese red cross society headed by ouyang ching yesterday.

the minister had a warm and friendly talk with the delegates. he stressed that the friendship and solidarity between the algerian and chinese people in health and other fields are being steadily strengthened. the friendly relations between the algerian red crescent society and the chinese red cross society signify a kind of genuine cooperation.

the head of the chinese delegation thanked the algerian minister for the warm hospitality accorded the delegation and praised algeria's achievements in national construction.

on the same day, the chinese delegation held a friendly talk with the delegation of the algerian red crescent society headed by its president mouloud belaouane.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Concludes
Friendly Visit to Iran

(NCNA-English Tehran Nov. 23, 1973)

the chinese volleyball delegation led by ho chen-liang left tehran for home today after concluding a 12-day friendly visit to iran.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by hassan rasuli, secretary general of the iranian national olympic committee and the organising committee of the seventh asian games, and other friends from the iranian sports circles. chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen was also present.

hojjat kashani, assistant to the iranian prime minister and president of the physical education organization, and khajai, president of the iranian volleyball federation, had respectively held receptions for the delegation. speaking at the reception, president khajai congratulated on china's participation in the seventh asian games to be held in tehran next year. head of the chinese delegation ho chen-liang, expressed heartfelt thanks to friends of the iranian sports circles for their efforts made in the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the asian games federation. he said that the chinese sports circles, would do their best to make the seventh asian games a success together with iran and other asian countries.

while in iran, chinese volleyball players had ten friendly matches with players of the iranian national volleyball team. there were as many as 15,000 spectators.

CHINA AND IRAQ

New Iraqi Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1973)

falih a. razzak al-sammarraie, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of iraq to china, arrived here by plane today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Teng Hsiao-ping, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Youth League Council Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1973)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association chang hsiang-shan this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese youth league council delegation. leader of the delegation is masanori higashi, deputy leader is sakae endo and adviser to the delegation is yuki narusawa.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned ou tang-liang, lin li-yun, chia hsueh-chien and chu liang.

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friendship Delegation of Local Self-Government Body

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met with the friendship delegation of the local self-government body of japan.

taking part in the meeting were representatives of the delegation jiro iwakami, governor of ibaraki prefecture, yooichi nakanishi, governor of ishikawa prefecture,

hikaru kamei, governor of fukuoka prefecture; representative and concurrently secretary-general saburoo kanemaru, governor of kagoshima prefecture; advisors to the delegation ichiro yoshii, hatsujiro yokoda and soji sada, as well as members of the delegation chikuzan odani, tatsunosuke kurata, goro sinozaki, mitsuru ueno, hatsuzo osuga, tomio yada, yoichi komai, ichi takeuchi, katzuma sindo, kensuke senoo, gohei tani, takeshi matsuo, toshio sueyoshi, suetaka hatanaka and masamichi matsuzaki.

minister yuichi hayashi of the japanese embassy in peking was present.

the meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests chatted cordially, wishing continuous development of the friendly relations between the two countries and two peoples of china and japan. at the request of the guests, kuo mo-jo wrote inscriptions respectively for the four governors jiro iwakami, yooichi nakanishi, hikaru kamei and saburoo kanemaru after the meeting.

taking part in the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang yun-sheng, wang lei, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, chin su-cheng, shan ta-chi and hsiao ti-hua.

Chinese Posts and Telecommunications Minister Meets Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1973)

chinese minister of posts and tele-communications chung fu-hsiang this morning met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese posts and tele-communications delegation headed by katsuyuki onimaru, parliamentary vice-minister of posts and tele-communications.

the delegation was honoured at a banquet given by vice-minister of posts and tele-communications shen kuang this evening. minister chung fu-hsiang and deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry wang hsiao-yun were present at the banquet.

on hand also was hiroshi hashimoto, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking.

CHINA AND KOREA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Korean People's Struggle for Reunification Will Be Victorious

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1973)

following is the text of an editorial entitled "the korean people's struggle for the reunification of their fatherland will be victorious", carried by the "people's daily" today in connection with the conclusion of the debate on the korean question at the 28th session of the united nations general assembly:

the first committee of the u.n. general assembly concluded its debate on the korean question on november 21, 1973. a consensus adopted by the committee held that "the united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" should be dissolved immediately and expressed the hope that the north and south of korea will continue their dialogue and realize their exchanges and cooperation in the spirit of their joint statement of july 4, 1972 so as to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. this is a positive result of the joint efforts made by the korean people and all peace-loving countries of the world for terminating intervention by foreign forces in the internal affairs of korea. it is also an important victory won by the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the entire korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

the united nations has intervened in the korean question for more than 20 years and it conducted many debates on this question in the past. however, the representative of the democratic people's republic of korea was all along unjustifiably barred from these debates. this unreasonable order of things was at last corrected at the current u.n. general assembly session. to the warm welcome and support of a majority of countries represented at the session, a delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea made its first appearance on the u.n. rostrum, proclaiming to the whole world its just position and stand regarding the question of korea's reunification. this is a powerful demonstration of the rising international prestige of the democratic people's republic of korea and the immense moral strength possessed by the korean people's just proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

it is common knowledge that "the united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" was created by the united states in the name of the united nations and was a tool of the foreign forces for intervention in the internal affairs of korea. whatever was done by this organization invariably went against the interests of the korean people. over the past 20 years

and more, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the entire korean people waged an unremitting struggle for the dissolution of this "commission", a struggle which won support and sympathy from many countries and people. now this tool for intervention in the internal affairs of korea has finally been dissolved. this is the result of a joint struggle by the entire korean people and all countries upholding justice.

the democratic people's republic of korea has always maintained that the question of the reunification of korea should be settled by the korean people themselves and brooks no interference by outside forces. the three principles put forth by the north and south of korea in their joint statement of july 4, 1972 are in full accord with the aspirations of the korean people. on june 23, 1973, president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, put forth a five-point programme which further charts the way to the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. it is obvious that only when the aspirations of the entire korean people are respected can the question of the reunification of korea truly be solved.

the current session of the u.n. general assembly saw the just stand of the korean people enjoying general sympathy and support, and the conspiracy of the united states and the south korean authorities to perpetuate the division of korea frustrated. all this indicates that the korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland has become an irresistible tide. however, it must be pointed out that running entirely counter to the principles of the joint statement of the north and south of korea, the "u.n. forces command" and the u.s. forces still remain in south korea and continue to play their role in obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. in order to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and relax tension in this part of asia, the "u.n. forces command" should be disbanded and all foreign troops completely withdrawn from south korea.

china and korea are fraternal neighbours. the chinese and korean people have forged a profound friendship in the course of their protracted revolutionary struggle against imperialism. the chinese government and people fully sympathize with and support the korean people's aspirations for the reunification of their fatherland and resolutely support the great struggle of the democratic people's republic of korea and the entire korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. we are firmly convinced that with the support of the people of the whole world, the korean people will surely realize their national aspirations for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Liberated Areas of Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1973)

a chinese friendship delegation left here by air today for a visit to the liberated areas of laos at the invitation of the central committee of the lao patriotic front.

leader of the delegation is chen kang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee and vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, and deputy leader liu hsi-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, fu hao, vice-minister of foreign affairs, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, lien kuan, president of the china-laos friendship association, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and leading members of other departments concerned.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Minister of Economic Affairs Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1973)

r.t.n. lubbers, minister of economic affairs of the royal netherlands, left here for home by plane this morning after a friendly visit to china.

he was seen off at the airport by chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of departments concerned cheng to-pin, hsiao fang-chou, kao li-hsing and mao hung-yuan.

present at the airport were netherlands ambassador to china j. vixseboxse and his wife as well as other embassy officials.

Chinese Exhibition Delegation Arrives in Amsterdam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1973)

an exhibition delegation of the people's republic of china led by sun so-chang arrived in amsterdam on november 22 for a chinese exhibition, to be held in amsterdam on december 4, according to a report from the hague.

to greet the delegation at the airport were representative of the ministry of economic affairs of the netherlands mr. stolp and representatives of the netherlands council for trade promotion.

hao teh-ching, ambassador of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of the netherlands, was also present.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

China's Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Visit in Christchurch, New Zealand

(NCNA-English Christchurch, Nov. 24, 1973)

china's kwangchow acrobatic troupe concluded its performance tour in christchurch, largest city of south island, new zealand, and went on to auckland this morning.

the troupe arrived here on november 18 from wellington. it gave four performances to over five thousand spectators who enthusiastically applauded the programme items, particularly "bicycle stabilizing feats on a platform", "balancing act on chairs" and "juggling with meteor-like bulbs". in order to see the performances, many new zealand and overseas chinese friends travelled from dunedin, timaru and places several hundred miles away.

in honour of the troupe, the christchurch branch of the new zealand-china society gave a reception on november 21, which was attended by more than two hundred people. at the reception, chairman of the branch g. mcarthur and director of the canterbury museum dr. roger duff made welcoming speeches. the chinese acrobats performed some short items of their repertoire.

during their stay here, they also gave a special performance to some seven hundred students from nine schools in the city. members of the troupe also met with gymnasts of the city to exchange exhibition items and learn from each other.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Arrives in Manila

(NCNA-English Manila, Nov. 23, 1973)

the trade delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade headed by wang yao-ting, leader of the delegation and deputy leader liu chun-chang, arrived here this afternoon at the invitation of the chamber of commerce of the philippines.

the delegation was met at the airport by w.p. clavecilla, president of the chamber of commerce of the philippines, a representative from the department of foreign affairs, and other personalities of the chamber. pakistan ambassador to the philippines was also present.

speaking at the airport, wang yao-ting said: "during our stay in your country, we'll make contacts with the chamber of commerce of the philippines and friends from industry and trade circles and explore the possibilities of further expanding the trade between our two countries."

the delegation left peking on november 21. it was seen off by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade and leading members of the departments concerned li hsi-fu, hsi yeh-sheng and han piao.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Premier Chou En-lai, Minister Li Chiang Meet Romanian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai and minister of foreign trade li chiang this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the romanian government trade delegation with ion patan, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of foreign trade, as leader and ion talpos, deputy bureau chief of the ministry of foreign trade, as deputy leader.

present at the meeting were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, and members of the romanian delegation v. manolescu, leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, gheorghe tita, iulia guta, septimiu borz and sterian ichim.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned kao lu, yu hung-liang, kao chien-chung, wang yeh, huang kuo-chih, chang hsing-chiao, sun yi-ko, chen kang, li chih-chieh and wang yu-chin.

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1973)

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the romanian government trade delegation.

among the guests were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister of foreign trade li chiang, minister of the first ministry of machine-building li shui-ching, minister of metallurgical industry chen shao-kun, and leading members of departments concerned jen yun-chung, tsao lu and chen chieh.

present were all members of the romanian government trade delegation with ion patan, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of foreign trade, as leader and ion talpos as deputy leader, and officials of the romanian embassy in peking.

vice-chairman ion patan and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. they hailed the signing of the 1974 protocol on goods exchange and payments between the chinese and romanian governments. they sincerely hoped that the unity and friendship between the two parties and two peoples of china and romania and the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries would be constantly consolidated and developed.

Sino-Romanian Goods Exchange, Payments Protocol Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1973)

a protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1974 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the socialist republic of romania was signed here this afternoon.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, was present at the signing ceremony.

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and ion patan, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of foreign trade of romania, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion were:

yu chan, vice-foreign minister, and chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade;

nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, ion talpos, deputy leader of the romanian government trade delegation, and members of the delegation.

Romanian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1973)

ion patan, vice-chairman of the romanian council of ministers, minister of foreign trade and leader of the romanian government trade delegation, and part of the delegation left here for home by air this morning.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of departments concerned.

on hand were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and embassy officials.

deputy leader of the delegation ion talpos and the rest of the delegation took off for home by plane this evening.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Premier Chou En-lai, Minister Fang Yi Meet Senegalese Minister Ousmane Seck

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai and minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the government delegation from senegal led by ousmane seck, minister of planning and co-operation.

present at the meeting were members of the delegation aly dioum, becaye sene, abdou karim sidibe, sikh sarr, abdourahmane dia and pierre kama; and diaite cheris younoiss, counsellor of the senegalese embassy in peking.

also present were li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned cheng fei, li heng, hsueh na, kao chien-chung, yu chin-chi, wang wen-tung and lo hsu.

Senegalese Minister Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1973)

ousmane seck, minister of planning and co-operation and leader of the government delegation from senegal, gave a return banquet here this evening.

attending were minister fang yi and vice-minister li ke of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned cheng fei, lu ping, liu mei-ting, li heng, hsueh na, li tzu-liang and pao ming-liang.

among the guests were hak seang layny, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; nou mong ly, second secretary of the royal cambodian embassy in peking; mohamed ould sidi aly, mauritanian ambassador to china; and hamady tidiani koureissi, counsellor of the malian embassy in peking.

minister ousmane seck and minister fang yi made toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and senegalese peoples.

minister seck expressed thanks to the chinese people for the warm and brotherly reception accorded to his delegation. he said: "we have come here laden with the friendship of the senegalese people for the chinese people; we have come here to strengthen the economic and technical cooperation between our two countries. these goals have been achieved satisfactorily. the agreements we have reached will surely further promote the relations of cooperation and mutual assistance already existing between our two countries."

in his toast, minister fang yi said: "china and senegal are developing countries of the third world. we both face the task of opposing imperialism and colonialism and building the country. in making this common cause a success, our two governments and peoples need to learn from each other, and help each other in close cooperation. we are convinced that the relations of friendly cooperation between china and senegal will be further developed."

Sino-Senegalese Agreements on Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1973)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of senegal were signed here today.

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and ousmane seck, minister of planning and co-operation of the republic of senegal, signed the documents on behalf of their respective governments.

Senegalese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1973)

the senegalese government delegation led by ousmane seck, minister of planning and cooperation, left here for home by air this morning after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off by fang yi, minister, and li ke, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned cheng fei, lu ping, liu mei-ting, li heng, hsueh na, li tzu-liang and pao ming-liang.

present at the airport were hak seang layny, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, nou mong ly, second secretary of the cambodian embassy here, and hamady tidiani koureissi, counsellor of the malian embassy.

also present were aly dioum, senegalese ambassador to china and member of the government delegation, and diaite cheris younoiss, counsellor of the senegalese embassy.

while in peking, the delegation visited the miyun reservoir to the north of peking, the general internal combustion engine plant, the art and crafts exhibition and toured the palace museum, the great wall and tingling (one of the ming tombs). the delegation also visited a people's commune, an industrial exhibition, a food-stuff factory and a children's palace in shanghai.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Old Trash

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1973)

"people's daily" in an article entitled "old trash" by hsiang ming today brings to light the fact that the soviet revisionists' draft resolution on the reduction of the military budgets of the permanent members of the u.n. security council is nothing but a fraud.

the article states that the soviet representatives have been making a big fuss in and outside the united nations about their draft resolution which proposes that the five permanent members of the u.n. security council reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent and use part of the funds

thus saved for providing assistance to developing countries. they describe it as "a new proposal" in "their positive struggle for disarmament."

the much-vaunted "new proposal", the article notes, is in fact old trash in every sense. since 1954, soviet representatives have repeatedly dished up in the u.n. motions on the so-called reduction or freezing of military expenditures, for instance, a motion for the military expenditures of all countries to be reduced by one-third within a year, another for "a special fund for assisting underdeveloped countries" to be set up with the money saved from the reduction of armament, a proposal that the four big powers reduce their military budgets by 10-15 per cent, ... and a motley variety of this sort of stuff. in 1962, the soviet union put forward a draft "treaty on general and complete disarmament" which even provided that all countries "cease allocating funds for military purpose". how thorough it is exclamation the present "proposal" is but a new version of the old stuff of the last 20 years.

apart from this, to trace back to still earlier times, this "new proposal" is also the same rubbish advocated by the old tsars and old-line revisionists half a century ago. at the close of the 19th century, muraviev, foreign minister of tsar nicholas ii, in his note for calling the hague peace conference, proposed that the conference "take the study of the method of cutting down the size of the standing army and military expenditure as the chief item on the agenda" in the name of "reducing armament" and "lightening the burden of the citizens" in order to cover up the aggressive and war-like policies of european powers. the renegade karl kautsky also exerted his effort to spread in the pre-world war 1 days the fallacy that money saved from disarmament could be used to aid backward countries, alleging that if the european powers were able to cut their expenses on armament, "there will be more funds to be used for railway construction in china, persia, turkey and south america", thus helping the imperialists to delude the public. history in the last half a century fully indicates that the allegation of using the money saved from disarmament to assist the oppressed nations is only a device to cover up imperialist arms expansion and war preparation in the disguise of hypocritical words of peace. the new soviet proposal at the current u.n. general assembly is but an omnibus of all the deceptive trash of the old tsars and old-line revisionists.

in dishing up this proposal, soviet revisionism aimed by no means at real disarmament. it is only a demagogic trick to cover up the soviet arms expansion. the u.n. general assembly has in the last ten years passed a series of declarations and resolutions on the use of the resources saved from disarmament for peaceful purposes and assisting developing countries. and the speeches made by the soviet revisionists on this issue can be compiled in volumes.

but the arms race between the superpowers is going on as usual and even more feverishly. the soviet union, while paying lip service to disarmament, has in the past ten years increased its inter-continental missiles 15 times and almost doubled the tonnage of its navy. its military expenditure, much watered down when made public, has also increased from 9,300 million rubles in 1960 to 17,900 million today. facts speak more eloquently than words. the soviet union which is bent on arms expansion is now ostentatiously proposing the reduction of military expenditure by 10 per cent. what hypocrisy exclamation

leaving aside the momentum of the soviet arms expansion, the draft resolution itself is full of loopholes and difficult to implement. how are military budgets to be estimated in order to reduce military expenditure? the soviet representative said that almost all countries make public their military budgets and one may take it for granted. is the soviet military spending really as scanty as it claimed? no. it is no secret that those figures are completely deceptive. the actual military spending of the soviet union is much bigger than what is made known.

the soviet revisionists talk glibly about providing assistance to the developing countries with money saved from disarmament. let's see how the soviet union provides assistance to these countries in order to understand its real meaning. in the recent middle east war, while the arab peoples were carrying out a valiant struggle against the israeli aggressors, the soviet revisionists first adopted a wait-and-see attitude, and then delivered some arms to arab countries. but these merchants of death demanded payment in cash for their arms. they even reaped huge profits by raising the prices of the arms. if you are really the "natural ally" and "true friend" of developing countries, you should stop peddling the unrealistic draft resolution on the reduction of the military budgets by 10 per cent and openly declare that your military aid to all developing countries for resisting aggression is gratis. won't that be more practical? those who are the most active in expanding armament should have gone to the united nations to peddle disarmament. this is an out-and-out bluff and will only further expose their true colours.

the article says in conclusion that the people are becoming keener and keener in distinguishing the real from the sham. the arch-criminal of arms expansion, putting on the mask of disarmament, can only deceive a few people for the time being but not many in the long run.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1973)

the swiss trade delegation led by yves martin, deputy director of the swiss office for the development of trade and chief of the office's lausanne bureau, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other organizations kao li-hsing, wang tung-shan, chang ching-fu and wang ju-kun.

present at the airport were swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural and embassy officials.

while in china, the delegation met and had a friendly conversation with chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min. it also made contacts with various chinese foreign trade corporations and visited industrial and historical sites.

the swiss ambassador to china gave a banquet yesterday on the occasion of the delegation's visit.

CHINA AND UGANDA

President Amin of Uganda Lays Foundation Stone for Kibimba Rice Scheme

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 22, 1973)

president of the republic of uganda idi amin laid the foundation stone for the kibimba rice scheme in busoga district, eastern uganda, at a ceremony held there on november 17, according to a report from kampala.

the ceremony was attended by major general nyangweso, member of the state supreme council, minister of defence and commander of the ugandan army, brigadier moses ali, member of the state supreme council and minister of provincial administration, michal omdonga, minister of foreign affairs and concurrently minister of information and broadcasting, kunya, acting minister of agriculture

and forestry, personages of all walks of life and more than 10,000 nearby peasants.

chinese ambassador to uganda ke pu-hai was also present.

speaking at the ceremony, president amin said that the ugandan government attaches great importance to achieving the objectives set for the kibimba rice scheme because it is meant to serve as a centre for expanding rice growing in the country and perfecting the new planting technique.

he said that the scheme is a step in the right direction to achieve self-sufficiency for the country in the shortest possible time.

president amin expressed satisfaction with the hard working spirit of the ugandan workers and the chinese agricultural technicians in the rice scheme and the progress they have made.

ambassador ke pu-hai also spoke at the ceremony. he said that the rice scheme is a vivid expression of the friendly cooperation between the governments of china and uganda in the economic field. it is also a symbol of the friendship between the two peoples. he wished the ugandan people more victories in developing their national economy.

prior to the ceremony, president amin in the company of acting minister of agriculture and forestry kunya and ambassador ke pu-hai visited a dam, spillway, experimentary rice plots, brick factory and the rice scheme under construction and was warmly welcomed by the ugandan workers and chinese technicians.

CHINA AND UN

Ling Ching Expounds Chinese Government's Stand on Question of Defining Aggression at UN Legal Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 23, 1973)

the sixtn committee (legal) of the united nations general assembly discussed the question of defining aggression from november 16 to 21. it adopted a draft resolution today proposing that the special committee of the united nations on the question of defining aggression meet again next year with a view "to completing its task and to submitting to the general assembly at the twentyninth session a draft definition of aggression". the chinese representative did not participate in the voting when the draft resolution was put to vote.

in a speech at the meeting of the sixth committee on november 20, chinese representative ling ching expounded the chinese government's principled position on this question.

ling ching said that before a discussion on the question of defining aggression takes place, "it is necessary, first of all, to ascertain whence aggression and the threat of aggression mainly come at present. the historical facts of our time clearly show that contention for world hegemony is the main content of imperialist foreign policy and that imperialism is the source of contemporary wars of aggression. the essence of imperialism is plunder and exploitation. in order to grab markets for dumping their commodities, sources of raw material and places for exporting their capital, the imperialist powers regard the numerous small and medium-sized countries, particularly the developing countries, as their object of aggression and plunder. social-imperialism is (boldface begins) 'socialism in words, imperialism in deeds' (boldface ends). it likewise wants to expand, plunder and exploit. thus the rivalry between the superpowers for spheres of influence has become increasingly fierce. since the end of world war ii, the world has seen a continuous succession of aggressive wars of various kinds. among quite a number of small and medium-sized countries, particularly the developing countries in asia, africa and latin america, some were subjected to barbarous attacks, some were wantonly bombed, some have been occupied by armed force, some were dismembered or divided, and some have seen their people driven away from their homelands and remaining destitute and homeless for a long time. these facts have enabled people to realize ever more clearly that the superpowers' policies of aggression and expansion are the main source of threat to world peace and the security of the people of various countries at present."

ling ching continued, "back in the 1950s, the united nations started to discuss the question of defining aggression. despite the ceaseless occurrence of acts of aggression in the world, the debate over many years brought no result at all owing to the obstruction and sabotage of imperialism." "it is entirely justified for the numerous small and medium-sized countries, especially the third world countries, with their just demand for safeguarding state sovereignty and opposing external aggression, to expect the united nations to formulate some explicit and effective principles conducive to the exposure and condemnation of the aggressors politically and morally. the chinese delegation expresses deep sympathy with and support for such a just demand and the serious efforts they have made to this end. but we cannot but point out that some people are trying hard to take advantage of the discussions on the question of defining aggression to disguise themselves and hoodwink the world opinion, so as to cover up their crimes of aggression and expansion in various parts of the world. what deserves attention is that the very initiator that proposed the re-opening of the discussions on the question of defining aggression, while engaging in loud and big talk here, sent out large numbers of troops for armed invasion and occupation of one of its allies by surprise attack. it has invented the theory of so-called 'limited sovereignty' and openly declared that it would never give up its 'right' to invade its allies at any time. an obvious aggressor is decked out as 'a hero fighting against aggression'. it probably imagines that by so doing it can pull the wool over the eyes of the world people. but this can only be a wishful thinking."

he continued: "with regard to the question of aggression or the victim of aggression, we maintain that any country which first uses armed forces to encroach upon the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of other countries has naturally committed a crime of aggression, that a crime of aggression should be subjected to severe international condemnation and sanctions, and that the people of various countries have the right to wage sacred wars of national liberation and revolutionary wars of self-defence and it is absolutely impermissible to mention in the same breath wars of aggression and wars against aggression, which are different in nature. as to how to distinguish and judge between acts of aggression and the victim of aggression, it is in fact not a question of abstract legal concept, but a question of respecting the objective facts. so long as one respects the objective facts, it is very easy to judge who is the aggressor and who the victim of aggression. the superpowers are attempting to use abstract legal concepts to justify their distortion of the objective facts. this we absolutely cannot agree with.

he repudiated the untenable assertion that when judging an act of aggression, one must take into consideration

whether or not there is aggressive intent or purpose. etc. he said: "an aggressor certainly harbours aggressive intent and purpose. this is a common sense known to everyone. however, the intent and purpose are subjective elements, which are manifested through concrete acts of aggression. consequently one must only take the objective acts as the basis for judging whether a certain action constitutes an aggression, including whether it has aggressive intent, and definitely not the other way round, i.e. to determine to existence of any act of aggression on the basis of whether it was committed with aggressive intent. the historical facts prove that no aggressors will ever admit that they themselves have aggressive intent. on the contrary, they always try to cover up their crimes under various dignified signboards. at present, the one or two superpowers who have become increasingly isolated are daily seeking various kinds of camouflage and pretexts for blatantly carrying on their aggression and expansion. in order to contend with the other superpower for world hegemony, one superpower has reached out everywhere with grasping hands and wormed its way into every vulnerable place with a growing appetite for aggression and a constantly changing disguise. glaring armed aggression against its ally is euphemistically described as 'safeguarding the interests of the socialist community' and the brazen dismemberment of a sovereign state is boasted as 'supporting national self-determination'. while undisguisedly stationing a million troops on the borders of a neighbouring country for blatant military threats, it keeps on proclaiming that it 'has no intention at all to make threats' and has even hypocritically proposed the non use of force against each other, falsely accusing others of being 'expansionist' and 'war-like'. it is the customary practice of the aggressors to resort to such sheer hypocrisy while harbouring sinister intentions. therefore, if the aggressive intent is to be made a criterion for judging aggression, it would inevitably play into the hands of the aggressors who try to justify the aggressive acts which they have committed or participated in and to mislead the public under the pretext of having no aggressive intent or purpose. a so-called definition of aggression formulated in this way would obviously be advantageous to the aggressors and incapable of protecting the interests of the victims of aggression."

he said: "the question of judging and distinguishing between aggression and the victim of aggression is a major international issue of distinguishing between the right and the wrong. in the opinion of the chinese delegation, when questions of this kind are discussed in the united nations, an analysis should be made on the basis of the objective facts by all the member states, big or small, on an equal footing, so as to arrive at a correct and truthful conclusion. it is absolutely impermissible for the few imperialist powers to have the final say, because the aggressors will never bring themselves to trail. the superpowers are arguing very hard for their idea that it is only up to the security council to finally

decide whether a specific act constitutes an aggressive act. obviously, what they have in mind is invariably their veto power in the security council. in the event of their aggression against other countries, they can remain at large by casting a single negative vote. if such is the case, one may ask: what is the sense of the various provisions regarding the definition of aggression? will not the whole draft become a mere scrap of paper?"

he concluded: "the chinese government and people firmly stand on the side of all the countries and peoples that are subjected to aggression, subversion, control, intervention and bullying and on the side of all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries in a common endeavour to oppose wars of aggression and defend the cause of world peace."

dmitry kolesnik, representative of the soviet union, in his speech on the same day, levelled many unwarranted charges on china. he went so far as to assert that china had territorial claims on the soviet union. ling ching sternly repudiated his slander. he said: in its foreign relations, the chinese government has consistently adhered to the five principles of peaceful coexistence and has no territorial claims whatsoever on any country, nor has it ever had any territorial claims on the soviet union. as is known to all, it is precisely the soviet union which has territorial ambitions against china. in 1969, the soviet union openly asserted in its government statement that before the ching dynasty china's northern frontier was marked by the great wall and that in the west the chinese border did not extend beyond kansu and szechuan provinces. this is a wanton distortion of the historical fact. this has laid bare the ambitions of soviet social-imperialism to carve up china by inheriting the mantle of the tsar.

UN Political and Security Committee Urges All States to Accept Principles and Objectives in Declaration of Indian Ocean as Zone of Peace

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 23, 1973)

the political and security committee of the u.n. general assembly adopted a resolution today urging all states to accept the principles and objectives contained in the declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace approved by the 26th u.n. general assembly as a constructive contribution to the strengthening of regional and international security.

the resolution requests the u.n. secretary-general to prepare a factual statement of the great powers' military presence in the indian ocean in all its aspects, and with special reference to their naval deployments, conceived in the context of great power rivalry.

it urges all states especially the major powers to extend their co-operation to the ad hoc committee on the indian ocean in the discharge of its functions.

the resolution was approved by a vote of 77 in favour to none against, with 29 abstentions including the soviet union, the united states, south africa, portugal and israel. china voted in favour of the resolution.

introducing the draft resolution on the indian ocean as a zone of peace sponsored by many afro-asian countries, representative of sri lanka hamilton s. amerasinghe stressed in november 12 that further military escalation in the indian ocean, in the context of great power rivalry, must be halted. he said the littoral states and the hinterland must not become nuclear weapons bases of other states. what was required was to arrest foreign military presence in the region, he said.

chinese representative chuang yen made a statement today. he said: "the chinese delegation has always held that the declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace is a just proposal."

he said: "the root cause of the prolonged turbulence and instability in the indian ocean region lies in the two superpowers' aggression, expansion and contention. one superpower has all along regarded the indian ocean as a place of strategic importance, where its fleets have been plying here and there. recently, in order to meet the need of its rivalry with the other superpower in the middle east, it has dispatched more warships to the indian ocean to reinforce its flank. the other superpower, anxious to catch up with the former, has in recent years entered the indian ocean on a massive scale to contend for hegemony, where it has openly sent permanent

fleets, seeking military bases wherever possible and feverishly forming new military alliances. it has stepped up its intervention and subversive activities against countries in the indian ocean region. it is also doing its utmost to sow discord and create rift so as to fish in troubled waters and attain its sinister ulterior aims.

"two years have elapsed since the general assembly adopted the resolution declaring the indian ocean as a zone of peace. however, the military presence of the two superpowers in this region has been aggravated instead of being eliminated. their rivalries for hegemony have become more unbridled, posing a serious menace to the peace and security of the region."

chuang yen added: "there can be no peace and security in the region and the sovereignty and independence of the countries there will remain in jeopardy as long as the two superpowers persist in their expansion and hegemonic manoeuvres in the indian ocean region and as long as outside aggression and intervention are not eliminated there. for this reason, the chinese delegation has pointed out on many occasions that in order to truly realize the just proposal for the declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace, it is imperative, first of all, to stop the superpowers' military expansion and hegemonic rivalry in the indian ocean zone, call on all the nuclear countries, particularly the two nuclear superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, to undertake not to deploy and use nuclear weapons in the indian ocean zone, withdraw all the foreign armed forces stationed in the indian ocean and its littoral regions, dismantle all the foreign military bases and military installations in the region, prohibit foreign nuclear submarines, aircraft carrying nuclear weapons and all other nuclear-weapon carrying vehicles from entering and passing through, or over, the indian ocean region, and prohibit all foreign warships and military planes from using the indian ocean to encroach upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the littoral or hinterland states of the indian ocean."

he emphasized: "is not one of the superpowers crying day in and day out for 'general and complete disarmament' and 'strengthening of international security' and talking so much about a 'detente' in the international situation? such being the case, why not withdraw its military presence from the indian ocean region and why not show a little sincerity for 'detente'?

"the establishment of the indian ocean peace zone also depends on the countries of this region basing their relations on the principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal

affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. we believe that so long as the countries of the indian ocean region adhere to these principles, augment their own strength, maintain the necessary vigilance and exert joint efforts to oppose big-power hegemonism and superpower aggression and expansion, the indian ocean peace zone can be realized with the sympathy and support of the peoples of the world."

malaysian representative a.s. talalla, one of the co-sponsors of the draft, pointed out that the rivalry between two superpowers' naval forces recently in the indian ocean during the middle east crisis has clearly shown the significance of the draft resolution.

tiamiou adjibade, representative of dahomey, said he hailed the ideas contained in the draft and hoped especially that similar studies to prepare a factural statement on the great powers' military presence in the indian ocean would be carried out in other regions.

delegates from indonesia, australia, sweden and other countries also voiced their support for the draft resolution.

explaining his abstention during the vote, soviet representative a.a. roshchin used lame arguments and perverse logic once again. he alleged that in preparing recommendations on international security, the interests of all states should be taken into account, and that the "freedom" of navigation of vessels and scientific research should not be affected by the draft resolution. the soviet union, he said, believed that the draft resolution, if adopted, would place the soviet union in an unfavourable position vis-a-vis the other states.

j. martin, representative of the united states, also explained that his delegation would abstain on the draft resolution because it believed that the text contained a number of concepts with which the united states could not agree.

earlier today, the chinese delegation voted against a draft resolution at the committee relating to a conference to be called in 1975 to review the operation of the "treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons". chinese representative lin fang made a statement saying that the chinese government and people have repeatedly made known their position and attitude with regard to the "treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" jointly concocted by the soviet union and the united states in 1968. he said: "we hold that like the partial nuclear test ban treaty, this treaty is a big conspiracy of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, aimed at maintaining their nuclear monopoly and nuclear hegemony and at binding and controling the non-nuclear countries. it is also a big fraud designed to fool the peoples of the world."

he said the purpose of this treaty "is to place the peoples of the world at the mercy of the two hegemonic powers, the united states and the soviet union, so that the peoples of the world will submit docilely to their enslavement. we are firmly against this."

lin fang noted, "out of self-defence and to smash the nuclear monopoly and blackmail of the superpowers, china has been compelled to develop some nuclear weapons." "we firmly oppose the efforts of utilizing the 'treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons' to deprive the non-nuclear and minor nuclear countries of their sovereignty and to impair the interests of the peoples all over the world," he said.

the chinese delegation did not participate today in voting on a draft resolution concerning disarmament negotiation.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairese Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1973)

zairese ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda and his wife gave a reception here this evening to mark the eighth anniversary of the second republic of zaire.

among the guests at the reception were chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, minister of the state capital construction commission ku mu, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, vice-minister of communications ma yao-chi, and leading members of departments concerned wang shih-yen, ting hsi-lin and chou jung-kuo.

present were nguza karl i'bond, zairese commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, engulu baangampongo bakokela lokanga, commissioner of state for public works and territorial management, and his wife, and other members of the visiting delegation of the national executive council of the republic of zaire led by commissioner nguza.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ma Jen-hui Fetes President of Council of International Civil Aviation Organization

(NCNA-English - Peking, Nov. 24, 1973)

ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of walter binaghi, president of the council of the international civil aviation organization, and john hutchison, chief of external relations of the international civil aviation organization.

attending were deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china shen tu and leading members of departments concerned pi chi-lung, tung tao and liu yuan.

the guests arrived here by plane yesterday for a friendly visit to china.

they were welcomed at the airport by ma jen-hui, shen tu and leading members of other departments concerned including pi chi-lung and liu ming.

Chinese Vice Minister Meets and Fetes World Health Organization Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1973)

huang shu-tse, chinese vice-minister of public health, this evening met and feted dr. lucien bernard, assistant director-general of the world health organization, and the study group of the w.h.o. he is leading.

the members of the study group arrived in peking on november 22 and 23 at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Perseveringly Integrate Education with Practice of the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

by

Shantung Engineering College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 16, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the broad masses of teachers and students of Shantung Engineering College take the bright road indicated by the "May 7 Directive," run the college with open doors, perseveringly integrate education with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and establish a new system governing the three-in-one combination of teaching-learning, productive labor and scientific research. The college begins to show a situation with vigor and vitality.

There has always been a violent struggle between the two lines and the two different kinds of world outlook on the question of whether school education should be integrated with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. We must take the Party's basic line as the key link in penetratingly carrying out criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of work style and proceed from the basic task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat to approach and properly carry out the integration of education with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. We must thoroughly criticize idealist transcendentalism, perseveringly adhere to the materialist theory of reflection and implement the principle of uniting theory and practice in all teaching work.

Put Chairman Mao's Idea of Revolution in Education in Command of the Whole Course of Teaching and Learning

The integration of education with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements involves the organization of the course of teaching

and learning, the reform of the systems and contents of all courses of study, the building of base inside and outside the college, the transformation of the ranks of teachers, and major reforms in various aspects. At present, how to apply the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge in organizing the whole course of teaching and learning in accordance with Chairman Mao's idea of revolution in education is a problem deserving to be studied with particular attention. The primary task of a school is to train people. First of all, it must implement the correct political line and ideological line in the problem of training people and follow the correct road in running a school. Without first solving this problem, even if a school has scored rather good results in scientific research and production, it still cannot be regarded as having realized revolution in education.

The basic thought guiding the organization of teaching and learning is expressed by Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and "July 21 Directive" and the policy that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor." In the past two years and more after the worker-peasant-soldier students came to study in our college, some specialties of our college organized teaching and learning chiefly by the following methods: Perseveringly put proletarian politics in command and organize teaching and learning in accordance with the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge, so as to lay a preliminary theoretical foundation and a foundation of special practice. Then, the special courses and some fundamental technical courses are eliminated or combined in accordance with the requirements of training and the principle of uniting theory with reality, so as to establish new curricula. Teaching and learning are organized by stages, by going from the shallow to the deep and in conjunction with the typical tasks. Emphasis is laid on cultivating the students' ability to analyze and solve problems so that the students will develop morally, intellectually and physically vigorously and actively.

According to preliminary practice, we hold that organizing teaching and learning must endeavor to embody the following principles:

First, perseveringly put proletarian politics in command. In order to train a contingent of technical cadres of the proletariat, the students must in the course of study not divorce themselves from proletarian politics, productive labor and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. In the course of three years of teaching and learning, we have chiefly organized the students to take part regularly in social practice and maintain ties with the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers through such links as laying the foundation of special practice, going to teach and learn in factories and mines in the light of the typical tasks, going through comprehensive practice and training, and learning agriculture. Full use is made of the society as a big classroom where the workers, peasants and soldiers who are the best teachers intensify ideological and political work for the students. Particular attention is paid to leading the students to participate in the actual struggle for "criticizing the bourgeoisie" and to study the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in the course of struggle, so as to build up their ability to distinguish between genuine and false Marxism and to resist inroads by bourgeois ideology.

Second, study theories on the basis of practice. In arranging teaching and learning, the link of practice and the teaching and learning of theories should be interrelated and be carried out in close combination. At the first stage, in conjunction with doing manual labor in the course of learning engineering, the students study special lessons on the general theories and, at the same time, learn some relevant courses of special knowledge. The fundamental courses of mathematics, physics and chemistry learned at this stage still cannot be combined wholly with the link of special practice. But, efforts should be made to seek some points of combination and attention should be paid to connecting various links of teaching and learning with the reality of production. At the second stage, typical tasks are combined more closely with the contents of the courses of study. We combine the special courses and some fundamental technical courses to form a few curricular systems, arranging them rationally and starting some new courses. At the beginning of teaching each curricular system, the students are purposefully organized to participate in practice of production, so as to further strengthen their foundation of practice. After that, teaching and learning of theories, experimental analogue, social investigation and cultivation of ability to solve actual problems are combined together by a course leading from the shallow to the deep. The third stage is comprehensive practical training.

The link of practice in production should generally play the role in three aspects in teaching and learning of theories: laying a practical foundation for the teaching and learning of theories; learning new theories in the course of practice; applying and examining in a practical way the theories learned. But, at different stages of teaching and learning, emphasis should be laid on one or the other of these three aspects. Doing manual labor in the course of learning engineering at the first stage is mainly for increasing perceptual knowledge and laying a practical foundation for the teaching and learning of theories. Therefore emphasis should be laid on teaching and learning well the lessons of the general theories of a special course of study, and other courses should not be taught too much. At the second stage, emphasis is laid on the organic combination or the systematical study of theories with practice in production. Therefore the typical task is directed toward the main content of the curricular system and to emphasize the coordination of the reform of curricular system and the various links of teaching and learning. The third stage emphasizes the application and deepening--through practice--of the theories and techniques learned.

Third, correctly handle the dialectical relations between the fundamental theories and the teaching and learning of special courses. In natural sciences, the fundamental theories reflect the fundamental laws governing the movement of matter in the natural sphere, and the specialized theories represent the comprehensive application and deepening of the fundamental theories in a certain aspect of the reality in production. On the one hand, therefore, certain problems in a special course of study may, to a certain degree, constitute some special examples in the teaching and learning of a fundamental course of study; on the other hand, when the fundamental theories are applied in solving practical problems in production, because new conditions have been brought in, they themselves are developed and constitute special contents for the special courses. In the former

universities, the fundamental courses, fundamental technical courses and special courses were separated from each other. This invariably made the contents of teaching and learning complicated and divorced them from reality. Old curricular systems of this kind were an important component of the old system of education "ruining useful people and youths." They must be reformed thoroughly. In our opinion, it is necessary for the students--when they have just entered the college--to intensively study some fundamental theorical courses in mathematics, physics and chemistry for a period of time; but, this period of time should not be too long, and the content should be selected carefully in the light of reality, so that the students may learn the most fundamental things. Some fundamental theories may be studied in the course of teaching and learning the specialized theories and techniques. Apart from this, conditions should be actively created to enable the students--upon graduation--to continue studying by their own effort the relevant theoretical knowledge needed in practical work.

Fourth, lay emphasis on cultivating the students' ability to analyze and solve problems and to do private study. Chairman Mao points out: "... It is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers. Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study." During the course of two or three years' study in school, the worker-peasant-soldier students should not cram their minds with an immense amount of abstract theories devoid of content. Even the useful knowledge also could not all be instilled into them while in school. Therefore, the courses must be fewer but better, teaching and learning must be combined with reality and the students must be allowed to solve a few typical actual problems in production in a practical way and "develop and perfect their minds by a knowledge of the fundamental facts." (Lenin" "The Tasks of the Youth Leagues") Vigorous efforts must be made to cultivate the students' ability to do private study and to study problems, so that the students may continue to grow up during the practice of struggle after graduation from school.

Vigorously Implement the Principle of Integrating Theory with Reality in the Course of Teaching and Learning

In order to combine education with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, the teaching and learning of the fundamental courses and the fundamental technical courses must be integrated closely with the reality of production. We therefore lay emphasis on grasping the following aspects of work:

1. While strengthening the teaching and learning of fundamental theories, we lay the essential foundation for the practice of vocational work, so as to actively create conditions for integrating the teaching and learning of theories with the reality of production.

"The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge." Without the knowledge of

practice, we cannot have a good grasp of theories, nor can we study actively and vigorously. The practical experience which the worker-peasant-soldier students already have is important. But, this practical experience cannot wholly take the place of the foundation of practice needed by teaching and learning. Therefore, while strengthening the teaching and learning of fundamental theories, we pay attention to the problem of enlarging and deepening the foundation of practice and make proper arrangements for the practical links such as doing manual labor in the course of learning engineering, visits and investigations, practice in factory, and making experiments in the course of teaching and learning.

The problem at present is how to lay well the essential foundation for practice within a relatively short period of time. We have learned that in order to lay a good foundation for practice it is necessary first to attach importance ideologically to the foundation for practice and--in accordance with the target of special training and the content of teaching and learning of theories--to make clear in what aspects should the foundation for practice be laid, what problems can be solved gradually in the course of teaching and learning and what aspects must be realized by intensive participation in production. In the second place, it is necessary to strengthen guidance over specialized practice and to correctly handle the relationship between theories and practice in the course of doing manual labor and learning engineers, so as to guard against blind practice.

2. In various links for the teaching and learning of theories, we--in the light of practice of production--lay emphasis on cultivating the students' ability to pose abstract, analogous theoretical questions in the course of practice in production and to make theoretical analysis of the practical problems in production.

Where should the matter of emphasis be placed in combining the teaching and learning of theories with the practice of production? In the light of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice," the students must emphatically study theories on the foundation of practice and go through practice again under the guidance of the theories, so as to achieve two leaps forward in knowledge. To achieve this end, we must do everything possible to organically link up the various links of teaching and learning--such as classroom teaching and learning, assignment of exercises, experiments, designs and examinations--with the practice of production.

3. Perseveringly carry out teaching and learning in conjunction with the typical tasks.

Chairman Mao points out: "Only social practice can be the criterion of truth." Conducting teaching and learning in conjunction with the typical tasks is a new thing emerging in the course of revolution in education. It draws closer the ties between school and society and between the teachers and students on the one hand and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers on the other, and promotes the close combination of teaching and learning with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements; it helps the students in raising their standard on the foundation of unity

between theory and practice, building up their ability to analyze and solve problems and cultivating the style of following the mass line in work. The subjects of study deriving from the urgent needs of socialist revolution and construction heighten the students' political sense of responsibility and arouse their enthusiasm for and initiative in study. It is now necessary to sum up experience conscientiously. Our main comprehensions are:

(1) It is necessary to have a clear aim. We combine the typical tasks with teaching and learning chiefly through the method of dissecting the sparrow, so that the students may master the things that follow certain laws in the typical tasks, achieve a leap forward from the specific to the general and again from the general to the specific in understanding and, subsequently, cultivate the ability to analyze and solve problems. In the course of combining the typical tasks with teaching and learning, the specialty in scientific instruments notes that: The content of typical products must be closely combined with the principal content of teaching and learning at the current stage and must not cover too many topics and go too far into details; some of it may deal with the part which is related most closely with the content of teaching and learning, so that the students may complete study within a short period of time. With regard to the problems arising in the course of making a product, the teachers need not hastily solve them for the students but must take this as an excellent opportunity for the students to cultivate the ability to analyze and solve problems. These problems should be analyzed and discussed by the students and finally summed up by the teachers.

(2) Attention is paid to the continuity of branches of learning and to making gradual program in proper sequence from the shallow to the deep. In the course of combining the typical tasks with teaching and learning, the procedure of production and the order of curricular contents have specific contradictions that must be organized and arranged scientifically. In the course of combining the teaching of the course of "Industrial Electronics" in the industrial automation specialty with the teaching the typical product of "purse-type transistor voltage stabilizer", the circuit of this typical product is first divided into some simple parts for insertion in different chapters and paragraphs. The second step is to test the general installation with the analysis of the circuit of typical product as the central link, so as to induce the students to work on their own efforts to eliminate breakdown.

(3) Various forms are adopted in accordance with the nature of a special course of study. The special courses of our college are basically divided into three types. First, the specialties of technology. Each specialty divides its curriculum into several systems. For instance, the casting specialty is divided into two systems, namely, casting technology, and alloy melting and casting equipment. In the course of teaching and learning, each system allows, the students to take part in training by going through practical production in the factories with which the college has formed ties. Second, the specialties of product designs, in accordance with the needs of teaching-learning and practice of production, proceed from the shallow to the deep and use a few items of designs (for instance, the electric motor designing and building specialty arranges the designs of machines usually used for the survey and production of electric motors, the design of induction motors, etc.) in conjunction with the teaching of theories to gradually

cultivate the students' projected capacity. Third, the specialties of electricity and electronics select a few typical products to organize teaching and learning of theories ranging from design to manufacturing. For instance, in the industrial automation specialty, some typical products such as purse-type transistor voltage stabilizer and planer with controllable silicon as governor are selected to form close ties with the teaching and learning of a few major courses of study in this specialty.

(4) Effort is made to form three-in-one combination inside and outside the school. Accomplishment of the typical tasks involves a very extensive area. Some procedures require a great deal of work but are not linked closely with the content of teaching and learning. For this reason, the force generated by the three-in-one combination must be fully applied in order to cultivate better the students' ability to analyze and solve problems within a comparatively short period of time. For instance, in some specialties in electricity, the method of forming ties of mutual aid between the college and a factory is adopted, so that the college is chiefly responsible for the part of the circuit of the products which is closely related to the teaching and learning of theories while the factory is responsible for the part of processing of the machines. In this way, teaching and learning are combined still better with production. This enables the students to carry out study in the light of the principal content of the typical tasks and to produce greater results in their studies.

4. Apply the materialist-dialectical viewpoint in correctly handling the relationship between the aim and the system of the contents of teaching and learning.

In linking up the teaching and learning of theories with the practice of production, effort must be made to handle properly the relationship between the system and the aim of the fundamental courses and the technical fundamental courses.

In our opinion, it is necessary to preserve to a certain degree the system of the theoretical courses of study, otherwise it is hardly possible to develop study by going from the shallow to the deep and to enable the students to grasp profoundly the fundamental principles of a course of study. But, the question at present is how to break through--in the spirit of "The period of schooling must be shortened, education must be revolutionized, and teaching materials must be thoroughly transformed"--the systems based on outdated teaching materials which are complicated and trifling and are divorced from reality. Therefore, transformation must be effected with emphasis on strengthening the aim, so that the system may have a correct aim.

In strengthening the aim, it is first necessary to select and arrange the content of teaching and learning and to select the practical examples in production and the typical products in the light of the purpose of training specified by the special courses, so that different special courses may lay emphasis on different aspects in studying the same subject. Apart from this, it is necessary to take the students' practical foundation and theoretical foundation into consideration, and to strive to proceed from the shallow to the deep decentralize the points of emphasis and the difficult points in correspondence with the laws governing the knowledge of students.

The aim and the system represent the relations of the unity of opposites in the content of teaching and learning. We establish the system of the curricular content chiefly for the purpose of enabling the students to have a better grasp of the laws and apply them in guiding practice. The system of the content of teaching and learning should not be confined to teaching and learning in the classroom but should also take into consideration various kinds of activities such as manual labor in factory, experiments, and practice of participating in and accomplishing the typical tasks.

There can never be plain sailing on the road of progress in perseveringly combining education with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. It is necessary to fight ceaselessly against the bourgeois prejudice and the force of old habits and, at the same time, to conscientiously solve various kinds of actual problems. Providing we--under the Party's centralized leadership--firmly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, penetratingly criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work, tightly grasp class struggle in the spheres of the superstructure, continuously sum up experience, vigorously support and develop the revolutionary new things and arouse and rely on the masses to work vigorously and strenuously, we definitely can advance continuously and win new victories in the revolution in education, no matter how great the difficulties are.

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Make a Success of the School-Operated Factories, Promote Revolution in Education

by

the Revolutionary Committee of Tientsin College of Textile Engineering

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Nov. 16, 1973)

Obeying the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching that schools should run factories, we form ties between our college and factories and, at the same time, strengthen the building of the factories which are operated by our college. In the past few years, four small factories, including a knitting mill, a woolen mill, a cotton mill and a synthetic fiber mill, were established, and another cotton mill and a machine shop were rebuilt and expanded. The establishment of these school-operated factories has created favorable conditions for thoroughly destroying the former system of education divorced from politics, production and the masses, putting up a new system of three-in-one combination of teaching, productive labor and scientific research, and training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Perseveringly Uphold the Policy of Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle, Quicken the Construction of School-Operated Factories

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work, and as a result of the deep-going criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students strengthened their determination in taking the "May 7" road. They reviewed their impressive lessons drawn from running the factories before the great cultural revolution: In running the woolen mill in the past, the leadership simply asked the higher level for aid. After ten years' waiting, therefore, the mill could not be built. They came to realize that, in running a factory, the masses must be aroused to take the road of "self-reliance."

After a few years' hard struggle, the broad masses of teachers and students, workers and staff members have built by their own efforts factory buildings covering a floor area of 560 square meters and rebuilt or expanded factories covering a floor area of 720 square meters. At present, in the whole college, ten varieties of products have been formally put into production, and the total output value has increased year by year. The funds accumulated through production by the school-factories are used to subsidize the investment in some new factories and to buy some teaching aids.

Running a factory through self-reliance not only turns out products, but also performs the more important job of training people through the practice of factory building. In the course of expanding the cotton mill, the teachers of the ventilation research group assumed the task of designing an air-conditioned factory building. They had taught lessons for more than

ten years and guided the students many times in drawing the graduation designs. But, this was the first time they themselves drew a design in the light of reality. When they met some problems which they did not understand, they would humbly learn from the workers and technicians. They not only drew the design, but also took part in construction work, showing no fear for filthy work or fatigue. Through repeated practice, the air-conditioning equipment designed by them met with the needs of production practice. They said: "The practice of building the factory in the past few months has given us training ideologically. We are more confident in teaching our lessons well in the future."

Promote Consolidation and Development of School-Operated Factory in Close Conjunction with Social Production

In the course of building the factories, we organized the teachers and the students to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teachings that the schools of science and engineering also must keep in contact with realities in society, and to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. This made them understand that in order to thoroughly eliminate the condition of "three divorcements" of the former schools, the school-operated factories also must establish extensive ties with society and the schools must run themselves with open doors, so as to open up a broad way for combining education with the three great revolutionary movements. In the course of building the factories, therefore, we paid attention not only to creating better the material foundation for teaching, learning and scientific research, but also to perseveringly serving social production.

In the past few years, we directly or indirectly served with divese means social production in the light of the characteristics of various special courses of study. The methods we adopted were:

1. Make the products of the school-operated factories suit the social needs. In the light of the social needs, the requirements of teaching and learning and the potentialities of the factory, we appropriately adjusted the products and gradually explored channels of supplying, turning out and marketing the products. For instance, the woolen mill formerly produced semi-combed yarn, but it did not have a reliable supply of raw materials and had to ask for supply of dyes from elsewhere. After that, in the light of the heavy demand for long stapled wool by the market, we further reformed technology and equipment and accepted the task of producing long stapled wool. With a reliable supply of raw materials and a permanent factory to process dyeing, the products could be delivered in time to the factories concerned, thus gradually stabilizing production.

2. Trial make new products and furnish the society with new technology. For the purpose of producing worsted cloth to meet the demand of the market, our college accepted the task of trial spinning artificial woolen yarn. We released some people to form a special "three-in-one" group and to carry out trial spinning. In the course of trial spinning and production, we received warm support from the factories concerned and also learned a great deal of new techniques. As a result of the vigorous efforts

made by the teachers, students, workers and staff members, we summed up the technological requirements and data for spinning artificial woolen yarn and suggested new technological processes for industrial production. At the same time, we also supplied new material for the teaching and learning of spinning of synthetic fiber in the future.

3. Serve technical innovation. China produces an enormous quantity of goat hair. The combed goat hair and its fabrics are well received by the market at home and abroad. Due to inadequate combing equipment, China cannot comb all the goat hair she produces. Some processing factories still do the work by manual labor. After receiving the task of solving the problem of combing goat hair, we released some teachers, workers and technicians and some production devices of the factory to conduct experiments and research in combing. After a number of analyses, trials and improvements, the goat hair fabrics attained the standard quality for export. We also sent some people to help the relevant factories rebuild and install some machines, thereby substituting machines for manual labor in dressing goat hair. Apart from this, we also trial made for other factories a machine for sorting tail hair, thereby heightening labor productivity by more than 20 times. These researches not only cemented the relationship between the factory and the college, but also gave practical training to the teachers and the technicians of the school-operated factories.

Put Training of Men in Above All Else, Promote Three-in-One Combination of Teaching-Learning, Productive Labor and Scientific Research

Once established, the factories have also some definite relations with social production. Some comrades felt that the scale and equipment of the factories operated by the college could not cope with the demand. They suggested expanding the scale and purchasing new equipment or renovating the equipment and increasing the staff. This posed a question for us: Should the factories operated by the college pursue the targets of production alone, or implement the three-in-one combination of teaching-learning, productive labor and scientific research? In which direction should these factories develop?

We organized all to study once again Chairman Mao's directives on the running of factories by schools, making them further understand that the factories run by the college must first guarantee the needs of teaching, learning and scientific research and put the training of men above all else; secondly, they must carry out production to the greatest possible extent. Therefore, on the basis of arousing mass discussion, we "fixed two things" for the factories run by the college: The first was fixed orientation. According to the principle of laying emphasis on forming of ties between the factory and the college, we perseveringly adhered to the orientation of running a factory in close conjunction with a special course of study, aimed at training people, and closed the factories and sewing workshop which were at variance with the orientation of the special course of study. Meanwhile, we made clear that the factories run by the college must turn out some fixed kinds of products and also carry out research and trial making. The second

was fixed scale. According to the principle of laying emphasis on small scale, we readjusted the development plans and the staffs of various factories and laid down clearly that the production plan must have leeway for teaching, learning and scientific research. The workers not only took part in production but also had to participate in teaching, learning and scientific research.

In order to train people, the factories run by the college must--under the premises of strengthening education in ideology and political line for students--supply essential conditions for the practice of teaching and learning, promote unity between theory and reality, and lay emphasis on cultivating the students' real ability to analyze and solve problems, so that the students may study more theories on the basis of practice. After being admitted in 1971, the students of the specialty in machinery in our college learned some supplemental lessons of the fundamental courses, participated in productive labor in the factories run by the college, and learned the basic knowledge and techniques in mechanical processing. After that, in the light of reality in production, the curriculum was revised, teaching and learning were conducted in conjunction with learning of industrial work inside the school, on-the-spot surveying and assembly of machines in factories. For this reason, most of the students were capable of reading and preparing drawings, and of having a better grasp of such fundamental knowledge as selection and use of materials, precision processing, and typical machine parts and structure. Apart from this, in conducting teaching and learning of some fundamental theories, we also made use of the favorable conditions in the factories run by the college to help the students build up their ability to analyze and solve problems. Take the course of mechanics for example. In the past, the analysis and calculation of forces were explained by means of abstract drawings. After learning them, the students could not make out a mechanical model in the abstract from the practical problems. At present, use is made of the machines in the factories run by the college, and the students are allowed to make observations and surveys, and translate in the abstract a concrete structure into mechanical problems for computation, thereby building up their ability to apply their knowledge of mechanics in solving actual problems.

In the past few years, we also made use of the factories run by the college to carry out preliminary scientific experiments and conducted research in and trial making of bristle yarn, polyvinyl chloride fire-proof cloth, electronic hosiery machines, variable-speed lathes. This played a considerable role in promoting production, teaching and learning.

The 10th Party Congress called on us to attach importance to the class struggle in the spheres of superstructure and continue to carry out well the revolution in education. We are determined to take the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of work style as the key link, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teachings on the revolution in education, make a success of the factories operated by the college, advance along the orientation charted by Chairman Mao and carry the proletarian revolution in eduction through to the end.

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MEDICAL RESEARCH

North China City Does Research on Common, Recurrent Diseases

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 26, 1973)

tientsin medical workers have made progress in research that combines chinese and western medicine to treat and prevent common, recurrent diseases.

the revisionist line on medical and health work has been repudiated during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the medical workers are more determined to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. one result is that more than 5,000 medical workers and barefoot doctors were mobilized by the tientsin municipal committee of the chinese communist party to give physical checkups to 3.8 million people in an eight-month survey last year. the city's medical institutions then formed 35 scientific research groups to study how to treat and prevent tumour and cancer, chronic bronchitis, burns and other common and recurrent complaints.

medical institutions in tientsin run regular classes for doctors of western medicine to study chinese medicine, and hold discussions for doctors of both schools to exchange experience.

doctors of the two schools worked out an extract to treat chronic bronchitis by learning from each other's strong points. doctors trained in western medicine studied ancient chinese medical literature on chronic bronchitis and those of the chinese school studied western medical methods. they use modern methods of diagnosis to study the respiratory function of the patients and the pathology of the phlegm and blood. extracts of different prescriptions are used to suit particular cases effectively.

medical workers of the burns ward in the tientsin number one central hospital have consulted experienced physicians of chinese medicine and herb-growers. they formed special groups to make a survey of medicinal herbs and collected some 100 tested folk prescriptions in the countryside. helped by a herbal preparations factory, they devised a herbal medicine for dressing burns that promotes sloughing and the growth of new flesh and skin. they also give the patients some oral doses of herbal medicine to increase the appetite and prevent complications arising from digestive disorders.

in the past three years they have treated 410 patients by combined chinese and western therapy with a cure rate of 98.8 per cent. this includes 72 cases of extensive burns which had a cure rate of 93 per cent.

tientsin hospital is noted for its treatment of bone fractures by a combined method of chinese and western medicine. it has extended its use of small willow splints which are elastic, flexible and strong. these splints give localized immobilization while allowing some motion of the joints above and below. this speeds up bony union and brings about better functional recovery of the affected limb. compared with the conventional western method of long immobilization in plaster, the period of bony union is cut by one-half to two-thirds. the hospital has done research on the treatment of old fractures, spinal fractures, minor fractures involving joints, and open fractures.

drawing on their clinical experience, the hospital affiliated to the tientsin medical college and other medical organizations are editing more than 30 medical books related to the treatment of common diseases.

LAND IMPROVEMENT

Northeast China Provinces Start Land-Improvement Campaign

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1973)

the three provinces in northeast china have started a new land-improvement campaign to continue through next spring, following this year's good grain harvest.

china's northern most province of heilungkiang, a major grain producer, has since october improved 76,000 hectares of farmland, sunk and repaired 2,400 pump wells and provided 113,000 hectares with better irrigation and drainage facilities. three times as much earth-and-stone work was involved as in the same 1972 period.

the commune members combine long-term and immediate interest in the campaign. half of the province's farmland is in hilly and mountainous areas and the peasants terrace fields and plant trees to check soil erosion. peasants in the traditionally dry western part of the province concentrate on building water-control projects and digging wells. those in the low-lying areas construct drainage ditches.

after this autumn's harvest, liaoning province immediately shifted much of its manpower to land-improvement. by the beginning of this month, the province

had levelled 153,000 hectares, raised 33,000 hectares and terraced 11,000 hectares. more than 30,000 small and medium water-control projects are being undertaken. work will continue even in the dead of winter.

a million and a half people are engaged in the campaign in kirin province. two hundred million cubic metres of earth-and-stone work has been done since the autumn harvest, five times last year's figure for the same period. by november 5, the province had built 1,800 reservoirs, ponds and pumping stations, and 3,000 pump wells to benefit 73,000 hectares. drainage facilities were provided for another 80,000 hectares.

PLANT PROTECTION

Chinese Peasant Writes Book on Plant Protection

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Nov. 26, 1973)

"how to guard dyke-protecting shelterbelts against insects" is the title of a book recently published by lo ho-shan, an ordinary peasant of tienmen county in central china's hupeh province. he has worked many years maintaining dykes along the han river, a tributary of the yangtze.

the book is praised by dyke-maintenance workers elsewhere as "easy to read and apply", and draws close attention of forestry and agricultural departments. the central china agricultural college in wuhan has adopted parts of the book as teaching material and invited the peasant-author to give lectures time and again.

lo ho-shan's book is written in a total of 70,000 words and illustrated by 44 pictures. it gives a description of various harmful insects, their life and habits, the damages they make, and methods of killing and preventing them. the first edition is printed in 16,000 copies.

lo ho-shan was born in a poor-peasant family in 1938 when his home village was hit by floods. less than a month after his birth, his mother fled famine with him.

since liberation he has been elected labour model time and again because he worked hard for the collective undertakings. he was admitted into the communist party. his people's commune in 1962 assigned him to maintain a 5,500-metre-long section of the main dyke of the han river.

recalling how he accepted this work in the preface of his book, lo ho-shan says, "i thought it was not just a section of dyke and a few trees entrusted me, but it was a matter of safety to the people, their land and crops and better harvests, a matter of socialist construction and carrying out chairman mao's strategic principle 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people'. i made up my mind to do a good job for the sake of the revolution."

shelterbelts that protect dykes are made up of various water-resistant trees -- willows, poplars, larches, matasequoia, etc. they are vulnerable to a host of insects. capricorn beetles are the most harmful. they riddle tree trunks with holes, and 90 per cent of the trees would break when strong winds blow.

at first lo ho-shan knew very little about insects, still less about their life and habits. this worried him. he turned to chairman mao's works, and a passage in "on practice" enlightened him. it reads: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice."

he then set about studying the laws governing the life cycle of the insects. he worked hours on end on the dyke observing their activities. he often worked by night.

he caught more than one hundred kinds of insects and raised them at home. he carefully studied their life cycle and their activities in different weathers. finally he worked out numerous methods to protect useful insects and control harmful ones.

he worked in the spirit of hard struggle and frugality and used simple methods which are effective and inexpensive. in controlling the deadly capricorn beetle, he used bamboo syringes instead of glass ones to apply a mud solution instead of chemical insecticide, and achieved a much better result. the solution stifled the beetles to death.

his experience in pest control spread far and wide, and many people came to him asking for advice. to serve more people, he began writing the book in the spring of 1972. as he had only a few years of schooling, he met with a lot of difficulties but overcame them all with the help of the provincial forestry bureau and teachers and students of the central china agricultural college who often went to work with him to learn his practical experience.

GRAIN AND COTTON HARVESTS

East China Administrative Region Reports Good Grain, Cotton Harvests

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 25, 1973)

a major high-yield grain producer of china, the soochow administrative region in east china's kiangsu province, reports a record output of rice this year, following good yields over the past few years. total rice output was 150,000 tons more than last year's.

cotton yield on 48,000 hectares increased by nearly 20 per cent. good results were also reported for pigs, silk cocoons, tea, fruit and aquatic products.

output of rice in three of the eight counties in the region surpassed 7.5 tons per hectare.

new progress was made in many high-yield, advanced units. the huahsi production brigade in chiangyin county increased its grain output to about 17 tons per hectare this year from 15 tons last year. shachou county, an important cotton producer in southern kiangsu province, sold the state ginned cotton averaging 1.3 tons per hectare.

the huahsi production brigade is a renowned high-yield unit in the province. its party branch led the peasants in an assiduous study of chairman mao's works and in criticizing idealism and metaphysics from the viewpoint of dialectical materialism. the cadres and peasants saw that if they wanted to increase the high yield, they had to increase their determination to contribute more to the revolution and take practical measures to raise production. with the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, as their example, they continued to improve farmland. in seven days, they dug a 120-metre-long irrigation canal, filled in six ponds and levelled 4.7 hectares of uneven, low-lying land, involving a total of 70,000 cubic metres of earth work. this and other improvements helped the brigade get balanced increases in the yields of autumn crops.

POWER OUTPUT

Chinese Provinces Fulfill Annual Power Output Targets

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1973)

four chinese provinces fulfilled this year's power-generating plans two to three months ahead of schedule.

compared with the same 1972 period, electricity output of chekiang province in east china increased by 41 per cent., hunan in central china by 40 per cent, fukien in southeast china by 35 per cent and chinghai in northwest china by 10.7 per cent. coal consumption for thermal power plants dropped.

hunan, chekiang and fukien, where hydro-electric power stations form a considerable proportion of the power industry, turned this year's plentiful rainfall to the best advantage by impounding more water in the reservoirs to increase power output.

the hsinanchiang hydro-electric power station in chekiang, one of china's biggest, has so far generated 400 million k.w.h. of electricity in excess of the target. during the high water season, it made extensive investigations and studied the law of flood waters. this enabled the reservoir to store more water than ever before. the workers carefully checked and maintained the generating equipment to ensure safe operation.

the workers of the hydro-electric power industry in hunan summed up their experience in regulating water storage of reservoirs and, with the help of meteorological and hydrological departments, ensured multi-purpose use of reservoirs in power generation, flood prevention and navigation. the province's hydro-electric power output from january to october was 2.29 times that generated in the comparable period last year. this helped thermal power plants in the province save 910,000 tons of coal.

thermal power stations in the four provinces adopted various measures to keep the equipment in full and safe operation and reduce coal consumption. the liyuchiang power station in hunan made repeated experiments and worked out a method which can save 20,000 tons of coal annually.

FOLK ARTISTS

Former Beggar Becomes Popular Poet in East China Province

(NCNA-English Foochow, Nov. 25, 1973)

a beggar for 11 years before china's liberation in 1949, lei shuang-hsun is now one of the most popular folk poets of she nationality in east china's fukien province.

his 23-stanza poem in the style of folk songs denounces the exploitation and oppression he and other labouring people suffered before liberation, and praises socialism and the tremendous changes among the she people, one of china's smallest nationalities.

a communist party member, lei shuang-hsun heads the education group in charge of four primary schools on behalf of the poor and lower-middle peasants in chingfu brigade of chengkuan people's commune, hsiapu county.

drawing material from the life of the masses, the hundreds of poems he has written reflect the new socialist villages the she people have built up and portray people outstanding in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. many of his works appeared in the provincial and county papers.

his latest works are folk songs based on the revolutionary peking operas "song of the dragon river" and "the red lantern" and the ballet "the white-haired girl". folk singers in the village were invited to discuss the first versions and offer suggestions. these songs have been warmly received by the people.

lei shuang-hsun learned to read and write in the village evening school after liberation and began writing poems in 1957. his first works caught the attention of the county paper and the county cultural centre, which encouraged and helped him.

living a happy life now, lei shuang-hsun never forgets the past. his two brothers and a sister starved to death and a younger sister was sold because of the family's dire poverty before liberation. he broke his right leg at the age of nine and became crippled.

he received land in the land reform after liberation and got married. he was book-keeper first in the chingfu hsiang (township) people's government and later in the production brigade after the people's commune was set up.

"the communist party gave me a second life and the opportunity to work for the people," said lei shuang-hsun.

POSTAGE STAMPS

New Stamp Issue of Relics Unearthed in China During Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English - Peking, Nov. 26, 1973)

the chinese ministry of posts and tele-communications has issued a dozen stamps showing twelve relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

they illustrate the tens of thousands of fine historical relics discovered in china in the past few years and show the wisdom and craftsmanship of the chinese working people in ancient times.

a significant art treasure depicted on one of these stamps is a galloping bronze horse from a tomb of the eastern han dynasty (25 a.d. to 220 a.d.).

another fine art work of the eastern han dynasty represented is a gilded bronze ink-slab case in the form of a frog.

one stamp takes as its motif a bronze figure of a maid of honour holding a lamp, with both the figure and the lamp gilded. it was found in the tomb of tou wan, wife of liu sheng, prince ching of chungshan (who died in 113 b.c.).

one of the other stamps shows a three-colour glazed pottery horse with a figurine of a groom of the tang dynasty (618-907 a.d.).

these designs represent the art works of "the flourising han-tang age". other art works represented range from a painted pottery vessel of late primitive society (about 4,000 years ago) to a blue-and-white porcelain hu (beverage pot) of the yuan dynasty (1271-1368 a.d.)

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Friendship Delegation Leaves Tirana for China

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 26, 1973)

a military friendship delegation of the albanian people's army left here yesterday afternoon by special plane on a friendship visit to china at the invitation of the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china. the leader of the delegation is petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the general staff of the albanian people's army, and its deputy leaders are hito cako, member of the a.p.l. central committee and chief of the political department of the people's army, and arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence.

among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and concurrently minister of people's defence; abdyl kellezi, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee, president of the state planning commission and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; rahman perllaku, member of the a.p.l. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the people's army; and halim ramohito, member of the a.p.l. central committee and deputy chief of the political department of the people's army.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present at the airport.

Albanian Military Friendship Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1973)

a military friendship delegation of the people's army of albania arrived here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence. leader of the delegation is petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central

committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the general staff of the people's army of albania, and deputy leaders are hito cako, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed at the airport by chang tsai-chien and li ta, members of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chang chih-ming, member of the c.p.c. central committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of the p.l.a. services and arms, the p.l.a. peking units, the peking garrison and other departments concerned liu tao-sheng, chang chi-hui, sung cheng-chih, yang kun-shan, li chen, lan ting-hui, wu chao-tung, chang yun-lung, li chung-chi, chu kai-yin, li en-chiu, chou jung-kuo and chin chao-yeh, and military attache of the chinese embassy in albania wu hao-chih.

present were also albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and member of the delegation and military attache of the albanian embassy here qazim kapisyzi, as well as embassy officials.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Albanian Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1973)

the chinese ministry of national defence hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the military friendship delegation of the people's army of albania with petrit dume as its leader and hito cako and arif hasko as its deputy leaders.

among the guests were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla, and officials of the albanian embassy here.

attending the banquet were leading members of the general departments of the chinese people's liberation army chang tsai-chien, li ta, tien wei-hsin and chang chih-ming; vice-minister of foreign affairs yu chan; vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke; and leading members of the p.l.a. services and arms, peking units, peking garrison and other departments concerned.

deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff chang tsai-chien spoke first at the banquet. he praised the albanian people, who, led by the albanian party of labour headed by the great leader comrade enver hoxha, with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other, and by relying on their own efforts and working hard, have won great victories in their struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

he pointed out, with the attention of comrade enver hoxha and the party of labour, the fraternal albanian people's army has gained great achievements in various fields of army building. in accordance with the resolutions of the "sixth congress" of the party of labour and of the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth central committee, the whole army, together with the people of the whole country, is now embarked upon a wide-scale revolutionization movement to combat the influence of the bourgeois and revisionist ideology, and have won tremendous successes.

chang tsai-chien said: the fraternal people's republic of albania is a strong socialist bastion standing heroically by the adriatic sea. the glorious albanian people's army, vigilantly guarding the socialist motherland, is a reliable pillar of the proletarian dictatorship. the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army rejoice at every success socialist albania has achieved.

dwelling on the international situation, chang tsai-chien said: the present-day world is still going through the process of great turbulence. marxism holds that imperialism means war. so long as imperialism exists the people of the world cannot live in peace. the two superpowers, the u.s. and the soviet union, contend and, at the same time, collude with each other. their collusion serves the purpose of more intensified contention. with the nuclear weapons at their hands, they are playing the tyrants and riding roughshod everywhere in their unbridled efforts to invade, subvert, interfere with and control other countries. the soviet revisionist social-imperialism under the banner of socialism is actually trying to control others in the guise of aid; while clamouring for disarmament, it is in fact stepping up arms expansion; and under pretext of seeking security and cooperation, it is actually contending for sphere of influence. it is even more dangerous than the old-line imperialism. but the more crimes it commits, the heavier defeat it will suffer. its recent behaviour on the mid-east question has further revealed its ugly features of hegemonism. the times are marching; the people are awakening. whatever the twists and turns on the road of advance, we believe, history develops according to its own law independent of the will of the one or two superpowers. victory assuredly belongs to the people of the world.

the two parties and two peoples of china and albania, he continued, have forged profound revolutionary friendship in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. we have always supported and encouraged each other and learned from each other. he expressed the conviction that the visit to china by the delegation led by comrade petrit dume would certainly make new contributions to furthering the revolutionary friendship, militant unity and close cooperation between the two countries.

chief of general staff petrit dume in his speech expressed thanks for the warm hospitality accorded to the delegation since its arrival in china. he spoke highly of the tremendous achievements the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army have made in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung.

he said: the chinese communist party, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army, armed with the teachings of chairman mao tsetung, crushed the liu shao-chi renegade clique and the lin piao anti-party clique. subsequently the chinese communist party successfully held its tenth national congress. the albanian party of labour, the albanian people and the albanian people's army rejoice over all this and deem it a common victory for all genuine marxist-leninists and revolutionaries the world over.

led by the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung, comrade dume continued, the chinese people's liberation army has always been a staunch defender of the party's marxist-leninist line, persisted in putting proletarian politics in command and has made tremendous achievements in military and technical training.

he pointed out that the international situation is developing in a direction favourable to revolution and socialism. there is a continuous upsurge of the struggle of the peoples of the world for freedom and independence and against the two superpowers, u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism. the people's republic of albania, comrade dume declared, has persisted and will continue to persist in its fight to expose the schemes engineered by soviet social-imperialism, u.s. imperialism and all sorts of reaction against the freedom and independence of the people.

comrade petrit dume warmly praised the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two peoples and armies of albania and china. he said: the rock-firm unity and friendship between the albanian people and the albanian people's army and the great chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army are forged on the basis of marxism-leninism and the proletarian internationalism. this revolutionary friendship is founded by the chinese communist party and the albanian party of labour, and by the great leaders comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha. the

two parties, the two peoples and the two armies of china and albania will, as always, unite even more closely and march arm in arm for the victory of our common cause.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. the comrades of the two countries toasted time and again the constant consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the parties, countries, peoples and armies of china and albania. they repeatedly proposed toasts to the health and long life of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung.

Albanian Young Swimmers Break National Records in China

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 26, 1973)

ten men and women swimmers and two relay groups of the albanian youth swimming team broke 13 national records and 12 national junior records in a friendly contest with the hunan provincial swimming team here on november 25.

the albanian swimmers were greeted with warm applause by chinese swimmers and more than 2,800 spectators for their fine performance.

a welcoming ceremony was held here on the morning of november 25 in honour of the albanian swimmers. the albanian team leader muhamet metou and leading members of the hunan provincial and changsha municipal revolutionary committees attended the ceremony and watched the contest.

the albanian team arrived in changsha from kwangchow by train on november 17.

CHINA AND CANADA

Former President of Canadian Medical Association Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association today met and feted dr. gustare gingros, former president of the canadian medical association. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasions were leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including wu wei-jan, lin chiao-chih and fu yi-cheng.

dr. gingros arrived here on november 24. accompanied by fu yi-cheng, deputy secretary-general of the chinese medical association, and b. evans, counsellor of the canadian embassy in china, he proceeded the following day to shihchiachuang, where he presented a memorial tablet to the memorial hall of dr. norman bethune on behalf of the canadian medical association.

dr. gustare gingros will leave here for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Government Maritime Shipping Delegation Arrives in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 25, 1973)

yu mei, leader of the chinese government maritime shipping delegation and vice-minister of communications arrived here by plane this afternoon to discuss a maritime shipping agreement and pay a friendly visit at the invitation of the ministry of transport of france.

welcoming him at the airport were vilitchkovitch, leader of the french delegation and secretary general of the mercantile marine of the ministry of transport, and pierre leonard, deputy leader of the french delegation and director of commercial fleet and naval equipment of the ministry of transport.

present at the airport was also chinese ambassador to france tseng tao.

wang pao-shan, deputy leader of the chinese delegation and director of the bureau of water transport, and other members of the delegation arrived earlier on november 21.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Film Director

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and feted the noted japanese film director and playwright matsuyama zenzo who is now visiting peking.

present at the meeting and the dinner were sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, hsieh tieh-li, tsui wei and yu lan.

Japanese Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Japan-China Memorandum Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1973)

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife gave a banquet here today on the occasion of the visit to china by the japan-china memorandum trade delegation. leader of the delegation is kaheita okazaki and deputy leader shunichi matsumoto.

attending the banquet were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank of china, liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and leading members of departments concerned, including lin li-yun, lu wei-chao, hsi yeh-sheng, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, liu hua and ching pu-chun.

also present were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan and other japanese friends in peking including toshiko fukutomi and koichi yamamoto.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Friendship Delegation of Japanese Local Self-Government Body Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1973)

the friendship delegation of the local self-government body of japan concluded its friendly visit to peking and left here by special plane today to visit hangchow, shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

the delegation gave a reciprocal banquet yesterday evening. among the guests were liao cheng-chih, chu tu-nan, chang hsiang-shan, wang lei, wang yun-sheng, wang yeh-chiu, liu hsi-wen, lin li-yun, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung, sung chung, chang kung-chen, chang wei, and other leading members of chinese organizations concerned.

attending the banquet were representatives of the delegation jiro iwakami, yooichi nakanishi, hikaru kamei and saburoo kanemaru, as well as other members of the delegation.

present were minister of the japanese embassy in peking kensuke yanagiya and his wife.

hosts and guests proposed toasts during the banquet.

while in peking, the delegation visited tsinghua university, a rural people's commune and places of historical interest.

Japanese Badminton Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 25, 1973)

the japanese badminton delegation led by acting leader atsuhiro komiya and secretary-general kyuhei muraoka left here for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

the leader of the delegation hirotoshi honda had left earlier.

the japanese badminton delegation arrived here by plane from shanghai on november 23. that evening, it was honoured at a dinner by the kwangtung branch of the chinese badminton association. attending the dinner were chao cheng-hung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, and chang hsu-chu, chairman of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission.

the japanese badminton team had a friendly contest yesterday evening with the joint team of kwangtung and hunan provinces. yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and teng hsiu-fang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, watched the contest and met the officials and members of the japanese badminton delegation and chinese badminton players.

in the two men's and two women's singles matches and two doubles matches the players of the two countries played very actively and keenly contested every point. their fine performance won warm applause from the thousands of spectators present.

Japan's Liaison Council for Repatriates from China (Orthodox) Holds National Convention

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 26, 1973)

the liaison council for repatriates from china (orthodox) of japan held its second national convention here yesterday. the convention was attended by more than 60 persons from various parts of japan.

among those present at the convention on invitation were: hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); takeo ito, director of the china research institute; tokumatsu sakamoto, director general of the japan committee for afro-asian people's solidarity.

li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present on invitation.

the convention was presided over by shigeru fujita, chairman of the liaison council for repatriates from china (orthodox).

a declaration adopted at the convention expresses the determination to make efforts in accordance with the joint statement of the japanese and chinese governments to maintain friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples from generation to generation.

the declaration denounces the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, for seeking hegemony everywhere. it exposes the aggressive nature of soviet revisionist social-imperialism which, it points out, is the common, ferocious enemy of the world people.

the convention elected the new leadership of the liaison council with shigeru fujita as chairman, masao ogawa director general and masao tsukagoshi secretary general.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1973)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a press conference for chinese and foreign correspondents here today in connection with the conclusion of the debate on the korean question at the 28th session of the united nations general assembly.

at the press conference, the ambassador pointed out that it was only natural for the united nations to dissolve "the united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea", a tool for u.s. imperialist aggression and intervention. the rejection of the proposal for separate u.n. membership for "two koreas" put forward by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys indicates that their conspiracies have been denounced by the korean people and the people the world over.

he said: "the three principles of national reunification -- independence, peaceful reunification and a great national unity -- put forward by comrade kim il sung and the north-south joint statement with these principles as its keynote won support at the u.n. general assembly where these principles were recognized as the basis for the realization of the reunification of korea." "this is a great success of the korean people in their cause for the reunification of the fatherland," he added.

the ambassador said: "in the present favourable circumstances, a most urgent issue confronting all the patriots in the north and the south is to unite the strength, both in the north and the south, in the struggle for solving the question of the reunification of korea." "we will, as always, act in accordance with the programme for the reunification of the fatherland put forward by comrade kim il sung and do our utmost for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland," he said.

Korean "Aprok River" Women's Basketball Delegation Leaves Shenyang for Peking

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 26, 1973)

the korean "aprok river" women's basketball delegation of the ministry of public security led by kim myong uk wound up its visit in shenyang and left here for peking by train this evening.

the korean comrades-in-arms arrived here from tientsin on november 22 and in the evening they were honoured at a banquet given by the liaoning provincial public security bureau. on the evening of november 24, the korean team played a friendly match with the provincial team. a welcome ceremony was held prior to the match. chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, commander of the chinese people's liberation army shenyang units and chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and chang tieh-chun, chang kuo-fu and chueh han-wen, leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, attended the ceremony and had a cordial and friendly conversation with kim myong uk. at the end of the ceremony, chen hsi-lien and other comrades stepped down from the rostrum to shake hands with the players and have photographs taken with them. chen hsi-lien and others then watched the match. the guest team won the match 78:70. the spectators applauded the players for their skill and good sportsmanship of caring for and helping each other.

the guest team had a friendly exhibition match yesterday evening with the team of the p.l.a. shenyang units.

during their stay in shenyang, the korean comrades-in-arms visited a factory, toured scenic spots and places of historical interest and attended a theatrical performance. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

Li Jong Mok Fetes Chinese Delegation at UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 25, 1973)

li jong mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs of d.p.r.k. and chairman of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea for the discussion of the korean question at the current u.n. general assembly session, gave a dinner this evening in honour of the chinese delegation.

honoured guests at the dinner were: huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and permanent representative to the u.n., representatives chuang yen, wang jun-sheng and ling ching, alternate representative wang wei-tsai and other members of the delegation.

kim gil hyon, vice-chairman of the korean delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other members of the korean delegation were also present.

in their speeches at the dinner li jong mok and huang hua spoke in celebration of the victory won at the u.n. general assembly's discussion of the korean question, by the d.p.r.k. and the korean people.

the dinner took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the d.p.r.k. delegation was feted by huang hua on november 17.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Fishery Study Group Leaves Norway for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1973)

the six-member chinese fishery study group headed by hsiao feng, director of the aquatic products bureau of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, left oslo for home yesterday after concluding its study tour in norway, according to a report from the capital of norway.

the chinese group arrived in norway on october 26. during its stay in norway, it visited factories and fishing companies in eight cities including oslo, bergen and stavanger, and was accorded warm and friendly reception everywhere.

eivind boole, minister for fisheries of norway, received the chinese fishery study group on november 23. on the same day, charge d'affaires a.i. kuo hsiao-feng gave a reception on the occasion of the chinese group's conclusion of its study tour in norway. officials of the norwegian government and friends from the norwegian fishing circles attended the reception on invitation.

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Norway for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1973)

the chinese medical delegation led by tsou chin, deputy director of the worker-peasant-soldier hospital in peking, left oslo for home by air yesterday after concluding its friendly visit to norway, according to a report from the norwegian capital.

the chinese delegation arrived in oslo on november 19 at the invitation of the norwegian government. head of the directorate of health of norway t. mork received all members of the delegation and gave them an introduction to the situation of norway's health work.

during its stay in norway, the chinese medical delegation visited hospitals and medical research institutes and made extensive and friendly contacts with their norwegian colleagues. it also met the former head of the directorate of health karl evang and friends from the national norway-china friendship association.

on november 20, charge d'affaires a.i. kuo hsiao-feng gave a reception on the occasion of the delegation's visit in norway.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President Receives Chinese Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Manila, Nov. 26, 1973)

ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic of the philippines, received and held a friendly conversation with all the members of the trade delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade with wang yao-ting as leader and liu chun-chang deputy leader in his office here today.

present on the occasion were manuel collantes, acting secretary of foreign affairs, alejandro melchor, executive secretary, troadio quiazon, secretary of trade, vicente paterno, secretary of industry, juan ponce enrile, secretary of national defence, wigberto clavecilla, president of the chamber of commerce of the philippines, and other governmental officials and persons from the business circle.

this morning, acting secretary of foreign affairs collantes met the chinese trade delegation and gave a luncheon in honour of it.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Banquet for Romanian TU Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1973)

chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the peking trade union council, and chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this evening for the delegation of the central council of the general trade union confederation of romania led by stefan pavel, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and secretary of the central council of the general trade union confederation of romania.

present on the occasion were charge d'affaires a.i. ion dorobantu and other officials of the romanian embassy here.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned ou tang-liang, lo shu-chen, han shi-ya and ku li-hung.

the banquet was filled with warmth and friendship. vice-chairman chang shih-chung and delegation leader stefan pavel toasted the constant development of the revolutionary friendship and fraternal unity of the people and workers of the two countries.

the delegation arrived here by air yesterday afternoon. it was greeted at the airport by chang shih-chung, chang hsiang-shan and romanian ambassador nicolae gavrilescu.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Revisionists Feverishly Engage in Arms Dealing Under Signboard of "Military Aid"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1973)

the soviet social-imperialists use the term "military aid" to feverishly engage in arms deals and ruthlessly amass fortunes out of war. meanwhile every year at the united nations they make hypocritical pronouncements in order to deceive people. at the u.n. general assembly's 28th session this year the soviet revisionists' game to cover their role as merchants of death was to propose "the reduction of military budgets by 10 per cent" in order to provide "assistance to developing countries".

for more than ten years, the soviet revisionists have more and more harped on "disarmament" while their military spending has continued to climb higher, their arms production has been intensified, and the profits extorted through their arms deals grown larger. just as "economic aid" is their synonym for exploitation and plunder so "military aid" is their cover for extorting and amassing foreign exchange.

for the soviet revisionists the sale of arms in large quantities under the name of providing "military aid" is nothing new. incomplete statistics show that the value of arms sold by the soviet union in the period 1955 to 1970 amounted to 25,200 million u.s. dollars. in 1972 alone, the soviet union sold arms to the value of 2,200 million dollars. according to official swedish research figures, the soviet share of arms sold to the asian, african and latin american countries in the total sales of arms of the world has increased sharply. it rose from 11.3 per cent in the late 1950's to 37.5 per cent in the early 1970's. the swedish figures show that the soviet union has now become one of the world's biggest arms merchants.

through their arms sales, the soviet revisionists extort huge profits from developing countries, especially those countries which are resisting foreign aggression. the soviet social-imperialists have taken advantage of the situation created by israeli aggression and the struggle waged by the arab countries against it by selling arms of low quality at high prices, often demanding payment in cash. the kuwaiti paper "al-rai al-aam" pointed out that the arms provided by the soviet union to the arab countries "were sold at a price. arms are commercial goods which russia is seeking to market in order to dispose of its surplus and outdated arms. russia is dealing in arms as the u.s. corporations and companies do." as was disclosed, the price of arms being sold by the soviet union has doubled since last year. the egyptian paper "al akhbar" stated that "these (soviet) weapons are purchased with the thousands of millions which we saved at the expense of the people's welfare and the growth of development projects." the sudanese army chief of staff referred in an interview to "the russians who used spare parts as a pressure tool and sold these parts at prices several times the costs of the weapons themselves". one arab leader declared that soviet weapons "are not a gift or a grant. we have paid for every one of them".

in the middle east war of october this year, the soviet revisionists made huge profits out of their arms sales. the arms and equipment they provided to the arab countries were not only very highly priced but cash payment in foreign exchange was demanded. the "new york times" pointed out that "the terms" for soviet arms sales to egypt and syria were "tough" and the russian were "demanding cash payment". the french paper "combat" stated that "the soviets demanded payment of the arms provided to egypt and syria in cash" to the amount "of milliards of dollars".

the reality is that soviet revisionist "military aid" is used to reap foreign exchange, to control and plunder other countries, and as a weapon to contend with u.s. imperialism for hegemony. for this reason, the soviet revisionists have avoided replying to the questions put to them by the chinese representative at the united nations. dare they declare that all their military aid is given gratis? dare they waive all payment and return all the profits they have amassed in the past through the sale of weapons, and to pledge they will not act as arms merchants in the future? if the soviet revisionists will not do this, then their resolution on the 10 per cent reduction of the military budgets and to be used in part as assistance to developing countries is a case of selling horse-meat under the label of beefsteak -- a fraud pure and simple.

CHINA AND UN

Debate at UN General Assembly on Cost of UNEF to Middle East

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 24, 1973)

the administrative and budgetary committee of the current session of the united nations general assembly adopted a draft resolution yesterday morning to set up a special arrangement for allocating among member states the cost of the so-called united nations emergency force to the middle east for its first six months.

representatives of albania and libya voted against the draft resolution. four countries including algeria and syria abstained. china, the people's democratic republic of yemen, iraq and saudi arabia did not participate in the voting.

the debate on this item at the administrative and budgetary committee started on november 19. representatives of various countries expounded their position.

albanian representative sokrat como declared in his speech that albania objected in the past and is objecting now to the creation of the united nations emergency force to the middle east and considered illegal any action taken by the two superpowers in connexion with the force.

the albanian representative further stated that the financing of the so-called united nations emergency force by all member states was unjust and albania would not contribute in any way to the financing of this force.

ramadan bareq, representative of libya, said in a statement at the committee that the deployment of the united nations emergency force was an initiative of the two superpowers and its presence in the middle east would encourage israel to launch new aggression. libya would not under any circumstances incur the expenses of the dispatch of this force, he stressed.

soviet representative vasily safronchuk asserted in his speech that not a single member state could ignore the so-called security council's decision on the financing of the force, and those who would not bear the expenses were "in direct contradiction" to the u.n. charter.

chinese representative wang wei-tsai said that the dispatch of the u.n. emergency force to the middle east "will leave infinite evil consequences in its wake. it will turn sovereign arab states into an area under international control and pave the way for superpower control of the middle east. it will bind the arab countries and peoples hand and foot and hamper their just struggles against aggression and hegemony. therefore, the chinese

delegation solemnly declared that, fundamentally speaking, we were against these resolutions and that it was only out of consideration of the desire of the victims that we did not participate in the voting."

he continued, "the chinese delegation had stated: since the chinese delegation is not in favour of the dispatch of u.n. emergency force to the middle east, it of course cannot bear the expenses in this regard. this is entirely logical. the representatives of certain member states of the u.n. and certain members of the security council have also expressed their dissatisfaction, skepticism and worry on the question of bearing the expenses of the u.n. emergency force. some delegations are of the opinion that such expenses should only be borne by the two superpowers. this is entirely justified."

he stated, "the chinese delegation is opposed to considering the costs of the u.n. emergency force as expenses of the u.n. organization to be borne by all member states, because this is tantamount to asking all member states to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the two superpowers in their contention in the middle east."

he repudiated the soviet representative's assertion that whoever refuses to bear the expenses of the u.n. emergency force will be violating the charter. he said: "this is a distortion of the purposes and principles of the charter. article 1 of the charter explicitly provides for the suppression of acts of aggression. it is indeed a violation of the purposes and principles of the charter for you to fail to condemn and stop the israeli zionists' aggression and instead to ask the u.n. states members to bear the expenses for the maintenance of the status quo of aggression and for the two superpowers' rivalry in the middle east."

the chinese representative declared in conclusion: "basing itself on the aforesaid position, the chinese delegation will not participate in the voting on the draft resolution before us and declares once again that the chinese government cannot bear any expenses of the u.n. emergency force."

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Hsinhua Deputy Director Concludes Visit to Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 24, 1973)

mu ching, deputy director of hsinhua news agency, left here today after concluding his friendly visit to yugoslavia.

he was seen off at the airport by teodor olic, editor-in-chief of tanjug, and chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia.

during his stay in yugoslavia, mu ching visited the republics of serbia, croatia and crna gora. he was accorded a warm and friendly reception by yugoslav friends.

he also had talks with p. ivacic, director of tanjug, and teodor olic, editor-in-chief of tanjug, in a friendly atmosphere. letters were exchanged between mu ching and olic on the further development of cooperation between the two news agencies.

Chinese Sports Delegation Leaves Belgrade for Home

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 26, 1973)

the chinese sports delegation with yu pu-hsueh as its leader and kuo lei as its deputy leader left here for home by plane today after a friendly visit to yugoslavia.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport was milan ercegan, vice-chairman of the yugoslav physical culture federation.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, was also present.

during its stay in yugoslavia, the chinese delegation received a warm and friendly reception when it visited sports, cultural and educational establishments and had broad contacts with the yugoslav sports circles.

the chinese delegation had talks with the yugoslav sports delegation on the question of strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the sports organizations of the two countries. at the talks, hakija pozderac.

chairman of the yugoslav physical culture federation, expressed rejoice over and support for the decision of the council of the asian games federation on expelling the so-called sports organization of the chiang kai-shek clique and affirming the lawful rights of the all-china sports federation. he reiterated yugoslavia's continuous efforts for restoring the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in all international sports organizations. in return, the chinese sports delegation leader expressed his thanks.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairese National Executive Council Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. Nov. 25, 1973)

the delegation of the national executive council of the republic of zaire led by nguza karl i'bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, left here by plane this morning after a friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke, and leading members of departments concerned, including ho kung-kai, tsao hsing-pu, wen yeh-chan, liu hua, lu hsueh-chien, shao yi-li and han hsing-hua.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

also present were zairese ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda and his wife; hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and diplomatic envoys of african countries to china.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chi Peng-fei Meets ICAO President

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with walter binaghi, president of the council of the international civil aviation organization, and john hutchison, chief of external relations of the i.c.a.o.

present on the occasion were shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and pi chi-lung, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law.

Chinese Delegation to IMCO Assembly Session Leaves London

(NCNA-English London, Nov. 25, 1973)

the chinese delegation headed by yu mei, vice-minister of communications, left here today after attending the 8th session of the assembly of the inter-governmental maritime consultative organization. this is the first time a chinese delegation has taken part in the activities of the imco assembly.

during the delegation's stay here, yu mei called on mr. colin goad, secretary-general of imco, and mr. michael heseltine, minister for aerospace and shipping, and had friendly talks with them. he also visited london docks on invitation.

on november 19, chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang gave a reception in honour of the delegation. mr. colin goad was among the guests present at the reception.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Ode to the New Life of Struggle

- Commenting on the literary and art series "Morning Clouds" and "Ringing Bells"

by

Ma Lien-yü (马联玉)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 17, 1973)

"Morning Clouds" and "Ringing Bells" are two volumes of the literary and art series published by the Shanghai People's Publishing House. The common salient feature of these two volumes is that they actively reflect the brand-new life of struggle since the great proletarian cultural revolution and strive to mold the typical images of the revolutionary older generation or the new generation. At the shipyards seething with enthusiasm, on the iron and steel front marked by continuous leaps forward, in the farms south of the lower reaches of the Yangtze River with their rolling rice crops, at the coastal fishing villages with their abundant catches, in the PLA company units which march forward continuously and forever, or in the People's Navy that cuts through the waves and guards the coastal defense, the scene of seething enthusiasm and prosperity has reflected the present excellent situation in the socialist revolution and construction and sung the praises of the great victories won on all fronts by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"Morning in Early Spring," "Ringing Bells," "The First Lesson," and "Forward, Forward!" all give a positive portrayal to the great proletarian cultural revolution. This is a courageous and admirable practice in the creation of short novels that merits promotion and encouragement. "Morning in Early Spring" is based on the storm of the January Revolution that rocked the whole country. It tells the story of how on the eve of this great struggle of the proletariat to seize power from the bourgeoisie the revolutionaries took Chairman

Mao's revolutionary line as the beacon, sailed through the fog and against the adverse current and waged struggle against the intrigues and plots of a handful of capitalist roaders. "Ringing Bells" reflects how after the storm of the January Revolution and the universal establishment of Red political power in the form of revolutionary committees at the basic level, the new cadres came to the fore in struggle, and fighting shoulder to shoulder together with the revolutionary old cadres, continuously smashed the rabid counter-attacks launched by the class enemy and headed from victory to victory. "The First Lesson" eulogizes the working class for leading the great innovation of struggle-criticism-transformation in the sphere of the superstructure and describes the life of struggle on the first day after a workers' propaganda team moved into a certain university. "Forward, Forward!" tells the story of how the revolutionary masses united under the leadership of the Party to clean up the class ranks at the later part of the great cultural revolution.

The great proletarian cultural revolution was a great political revolutionary movement carried out under the leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao. It was the continuation of the protracted struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, a great revolutionary storm vast in scale and profound in content. In this struggle, the movement made healthy headway although Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao worked in collusion with the demons and monsters in society and devised all ways and means to sabotage and obstruct it. The revolutionary predominance and initiative were at all times in the hands of the proletariat and the revolutionary people. These several novels give a better reflection to this essence and mainstream from this or that profile. They eulogize the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit radiating in struggle by the revolutionary people who easily carried all before them with a grand deportment, and centrally delineate the typical images of the proletarian revolutionaries. The portrayal of so great a revolutionary struggle calls not only for a specific Marxist-Leninist level and the ability to have a bird's-eye view of the whole and to grasp the essence, but also for an exacting grip on the demarcation line of the proletarian policies and the proper handling of the relations between the personalities of various classes and strata. "Morning in Early Spring," "Ringing Bells" and "Forward, Forward!" are better written, and things are more accurately handled in this connection.

Some time ago, we heard some people say that after this great proletarian cultural revolution, the class enemy had been dealt a heavy blow and the bourgeois ideas also had been violently mopped up. Therefore, works of literature reflecting the actual life after the great cultural revolution should no longer emphasize class struggle, but should portray "all-round redness" and that "everybody is good and every step moves higher." This is evidently a reprint of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" under the new situation and an advocacy for the "theory of no conflict." In these series, the authors of "Red Hsiashentien," "A Walk at Daybreak" and "Meng Hsin-ying" have used their own practice of creation to criticize this theme and to portray the life of class struggle under the new situation. The first one takes the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves as the main line to portray the continuation of the struggle waged by the proletariat against the hidden class enemies under the situation of the victory of the revolution. The latter two take the contradictions among the people as the main line to show that a more penetrating and

complicated struggle is going on in the ideological sphere between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

The problems brought up by "A Walk at Daybreak" are of typical significance. Sanitary worker Yü Ch'un-hsing who had pulled a nightsoil cart for several decades has been given power and promoted to a leading post after this great proletarian cultural revolution, and he serves as a standing committee member of the ch'ü revolutionary committee. However, the victory in seizure of power definitely does not signify the end of struggle, but is the beginning of a new struggle. All overt and covert enemies are still prying for an opportunity to have their way, and the old ideas and force of habit left behind by the old system of several thousand years standing are still corrupting us through various channels. This makes it necessary for the revolutionaries to preserve their consciousness in continuing the revolution and a high degree of revolutionary vigilance under the new situation.

Yü Ch'un-hsing scents the smell of gun powder when he handles the question of assignment of jobs upon the graduation of his son Hsiao-ch'iang. Chang Li-feng who worked as a broker in the foreign settlement in the old society is a purchaser of an emporium in the new society. For the sake of preventing his own son Chang Min from becoming a sanitary worker, he uses honeyed words to obstruct Hsiao-ch'iang from reporting for duty at the sanitary control station. Meanwhile, he sends Yü Ch'un-hsing a watch essential to his work so as to ingratiate himself with the latter. Following this, he mobilizes Hsiao-ch'iang's aunt to persuade Yü Ch'un-hsing who is in charge of the allocation of jobs to graduates to make "some alteration" and change the unit to which Chang Min and Hsiao-ch'iang are assigned. All this is carried out under cover. His opposition to his son becoming a sanitary worker is said to be for the sake of "making greater contributions to the motherland," and his sending of a watch can also be described as pushing a new product because it is sent against payment. Seeing that Hsiao-ch'ang washes his hands again and again with a cake of toilet soap, Yü Ch'un-hsing detects "some change in thinking" on the part of his won. From the question of buying a watch through the back door, he is aware that Chang Li-feng tries to use this means to "make a deal" with the proletariat. He is soberly aware that the use of his functions and powers to make "some alteration" is not something of no significance but an "acute question" implicating "from where does he draw" his powers and "what are they for." Yü Ch'un-ch'iang therefore hits out of his own accord, educates Hsiao-ch'iang, convinces his sister-in-law, wins over Chang Min, and mobilizes the masses to expose and criticize Chang Li-feng. When he personally takes his own son to push a night-soil cart at daybreak past hundreds and thousands of doors and work diligently for the people, an old man with gray hair aptly declares: "I have retired for many years and I have seen ever more new things. During the great cultural revolution, these new cadres trained by Chairman Mao are 'officials' as well as the common people. With them in power, we really can set our minds at ease. This back door has really been firmly closed!" Isn't this the voice of the broad reading public? This is really an ode to the communists who have "founded the party for the public," an ode to the great cultural revolution.

Most of the short novels, proses, poems and other works in these series have selected the outstanding youth among the workers, peasants and soldiers as their heroes. This is not a fortuitous phenomenon. The most important cause

in this regard is that the revolutionary youth are strongest in political sense and are willing to accept new things. The spirit of the great cultural revolution is often most profound and evident in their persons.

Baptized in the battle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Yeh Mi-li in the "Morning Clouds" has undergone radical changes in her thoughts and feelings. When jobs are assigned to graduates, she changes her name to Yeh Hung and volunteers to work as a farm worker in a farm. When she finds that the comrade who has come to the farm to recruit workers over-exaggerates the importance of the work of teachers, she points her finger at her own pole for carrying mud and nightsoil and proudly declares, "Can it be said that this pole does not carry the future of the motherland, the heavy tasks of the time, and the heavy loads of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution?" Under the diligent training of the older revolutionaries, "ideal" is no longer a synonym of "occupation" in the mind of this young girl. She declares, "Of the 360 occupations in our country, can you say which one is unimportant?" "We should not just inherit a specific occupation," but must inherit "that spirit" of the Nanniwan period! After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the maturing of Yeh Hung is of some typical significance today.

Chi Ch'ang-ch'un in "Extraordinary Audience" and Ch'iao Ch'iao-ku in "Ringing Bells" are young persons of another type. Chi Ch'ang-ch'un is a young worker demobilized by the army and has the enterprising spirit unique to the people's fighters. "No matter where he is washed by the revolutionary waves, he always knows how to find his post and look for the target of attack. He looks upon the task of trial producing a high fidelity tune control table as a "battle in defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art." This high degree of consciousness in the two-line struggle is precisely the source of his high sense of responsibility toward the revolutionary cause and his endless enterprising spirit. Ch'iao-ku is a simple and naive country girl. The stormy great cultural revolution trains her and enables her to grow from an ordinary transport worker to become chairman of the revolutionary committee of the railroad station capable of taking charge of work. She takes the lead in rebellion and puts up a big-character poster bombarding Ting Pao-k'ang, the former station master. When Ting Pao-k'ang awakes, she serves him with tea and rice as though she were his daughter, and warmly encourages him to stand on his feet and carry on the revolution. On all occasions of relevance to the general situation of the revolution, Ch'iao-ku unfurls her banner, dares to take action, and acts like a responsible person. When some people with selfish ends flatter her by advising her to pay attention to her "official rank" and "do something noteworthy," she laughs heartily and says, "I have never given any thought to the title of 'chairman' and something noteworthy." When the other reminds her of her "status," she solemnly says, "What sort of 'status'? An ordinary young worker! But I have not forgotten that I am a new member of the Communist Party. I should unite all to do a good job." This is a crystal-like character, a brand-new model just and fair, open and above-board. The great proletarian cultural revolution has given birth to a new generation numbering by the millions like Ch'iao-ku.

When we leaf through the "Morning Clouds" and "Ringing Bells," we feel a refreshing breeze of the age that reinvigorates our eyes and ears and

arouses us. We congratulate these two volumes for their achievements in reflecting the actual life of struggle--especially in giving a positive reflection to the great proletarian cultural revolution, and look forward to the appearance of more and more good works of this kind.

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WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

A Lively Report Meeting

- a profile of the study life of the worker-peasant-soldier students in Tientsin University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 16, 1973)

"In the study of physics in the current term, which problem has given you the most profound impression? How do you come to this understanding?"

Not long ago, the worker-peasant-soldier students of the two specialties in welding and metallography of the mechanical engineering department of Tientsin University held an "open-book" (开卷) examination in physics. Everyone seriously summed up the results achieved in study. Some sat in the classroom writing out their views. Some were in the library thumbing through reference books. From the campus and the dormitory occasionally came raised voices in a heated debate as they discussed subjects of common interest before separately writing down their answers.

As the teachers went through these examination papers one by one, they were deeply moved. They saw that these worker-peasant-soldier students were capable of making more skillful use of the acquired knowledge of physics in conjunction with the practice of the three major revolutionary movements to elevate perceptual knowledge as rational knowledge and of applying the dialectical materialist viewpoint in explaining physical phenomena. This fully showed that the worker-peasant-soldier students involved in practice were capable of rapidly grasping the theoretical knowledge of science and properly combining theory with practice. The remarkable ratings achieved by the worker-peasant-soldier students in this examination aroused the great attention of the teachers in the department of fundamental subjects, and the answers of the former were circulated among and eagerly read by the latter. For the purpose of exchanging what had been gained in study by students, the department of fundamental subjects organized a lively report meeting not long ago.

The classroom was very quiet when student Wang Ch'ing-lin walked with big strides onto the platform. Clutching a piece of chalk, he drew an "electrostatic painting spraying" diagram on the blackboard. Then he said, "Chairman Mao teaches us, 'What is perceived cannot be immediately understood by us. Only what is understood can be perceived deeply.' Through the study of fundamental knowledge, I have acquired a deeper understanding of this teaching of Chairman Mao's." He told the students that before going to college, he was a heat treatment worker. In the factory, he found that machine parts electrostatically sprayed with paint not only were of good quality and economized material but also improved labor conditions and further protected the health of workers. Therefore, he displayed profound interest in this new technique of electrostatic paint spraying. But what depressed him was his failure to understand why "paint" could be so evenly sprayed onto the machine parts. After studying electrostatics, he grasped the fundamental theory of the electrostatic field and understood that the principle of "mutual attraction of different kinds of electric charges" was used to develop electrostatis paint spraying. Then he went on to draw diagrams and explain in

detail the operation and theory of "electrostatic paint spraying." Such an analysis made by combining practical understanding with theory was simple and easy to understand; it gave the students a deep impression and further deepened their understanding of electrostatics. Following this, Wang Ch'ing-lin talked about the heat treatment workshop of his factory where some kinds of work came under poisonous operations. How to reduce the harm of poison gases? In conjunction with the principle of "mutual attraction of different kinds of electric charges," he put forward the idea of electrostatic neutralization of poison.

"Reason with Newton." This was the title for a report selected by student Li Tzu-ming from a certain factory in the Capital. He affirmed the contributions to physics by British scientist Newton of the 17th and 18th centuries and then used Chairman Mao's dialectical-materialist viewpoint that "except for matter in motion, there is nothing in the world" to criticize his erroneous viewpoint about the divine role of the first motivation force that set the earth in motion. He said, "Matter itself is in motion. The basic cause of its motion lies in its internal contradictions. It is fundamentally wrong that Newton should have brought God that basically does not exist into the scientific field." Citing the viewpoint that "labor has created the human society and the laboring people are the driving force behind the whole world," Li Tzu-ming further criticized Newton's idealist conception of history.

During Li Tzu-ming's speech, the site of the meeting was full of life. Rusticated educated youths Yang Pin-p'o and Wang Chih-min were especially all ears, because Li Tzu-ming's speech represented their views. At that time, the question papers for the "open book" examination had just been received. It was late at night, and Li Tzu-ming was still bent on the table with a look of concentration on his face. Wang Chih-min came over to take a look at Li Tzu-ming's first draft, and immediately developed an interest in the selected theme. But he felt that the answer had not put forward a strong enough argument and suggested that Li Tzu-ming should make up the deficiency. The following day, Li Tzu-ming again discussed and studied the matter together with his schoolmate Yang Pin-p'o. Yang Pin-p'o held that the formation of Newton's erroneous viewpoint had its historical limitations but fundamentally it had been dictated by Newton's idealist world outlook and that an analytical criticism should be made in this respect. With the help of his schoolmates Wang Chih-min and Yang Pin-p'o, Li Tzu-ming wrote his report.

Spreading out his test papers, student Han Ta-wei sporting the work uniform of the Fengman Power Plant of Kirin recounted in an orderly manner "some understanding about the electrical field being an objective reality." His talk extended from the statement "the electrical field is a kind of matter" to the struggle between dialectical materialism and idealist struggle reflected in physics since the end of the 19th century. On the basis of his having studied the tutorship material related to Engels' "Dialectics of Nature," the relevant chapters in Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and such reference books as "The History of the Development of Physics," he criticized Mach and other bourgeois physicists' idealist viewpoint that matter is a compound of what is perceived. He said, "Through study, I have further come to understand that the question of the relations between consciousness and nature is one of the relations between thinking and existence and that how to recognize this question

involves the struggle between dialectical materialism and idealism from beginning to end. In studying natural sciences, we must consciously take dialectical materialism as a weapon in fighting idealist and metaphysical ideas in various forms. Only in this way can we continuously deepen our understanding and thus attain the aim of understanding and transforming nature."

The report meeting lasted for over two hours. Twelve worker-peasant-soldier students competed to be the first to speak, and the atmosphere was warm and lively. Everyone felt that he had received wholesome enlightenment. Teacher Wang Chung-ch'i of the mechanical engineering department could not suppress his excitement. He said, "That the students have linked theory with practice and paid attention to applying dialectical-materialist viewpoints in analyzing problems is a great source of education. This is quite different from the time I attended college. At that time, I studied "Mach number" (a critical coefficient named after Mach). I held him in great respect and did not know that he was an idealist. Now the worker-peasant-soldier students are capable of correctly understanding Mach and criticizing his idealist world outlook with the dialectical-materialist viewpoint. This fully reflects the fruitful results of the worker-peasant-soldier students' serious study of books by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao." Associate professor Yang Chung-ch'i, head of the physics seminar, agreed to Wang Chung-ch'i's view. He added that the results achieved in this "open-book" examination in physics fully showed that the worker-peasant-soldier students with practical experience had a relatively strong ability to analyze and solve problems. This made us further realize the importance of the revolution in education.

- By our own correspondent

* * *

SPARE-TIME EDUCATION FOR WORKERS

Strive To Run Well Spare-Time Education for Workers

by

the Party Committee of the Chaokuochuang Mine of the
K'ailuan Coal Mine

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 16, 1973)

Our mine is an old one with over 80 years' history in mining. In recent years, it had successively released for transfer large technical forces in support of the building of new pits. The reduction in the number of old workers and the year-to-year recruitment of new ones to take their places resulted in the relatively weaker technical force which was far from adequate to meet the need for the development of coal production.

In the penetrating criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign and in the course of further launching the mass movement for "learning from Tach'ing in industry," the whole mine whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for the mass study of politics, technique and culture to meet the new situation marked by a big rise in production. At present, various basic-level units have run 40 technical classes and cultural classes, with the number of students reaching 2,120. The mine workers spare-time school has run 22 classes with 1,260 persons taking up studies.

A Big Upsurge in Production Must Be Matched with A Quick Offer of Spare-Time Education

Under the situation of a big rise in production, the 9th extraction ch'ü, the shaft transportation ch'ü, the eletro-mechanical equipment section and other basic-level units have seriously conducted spare-time education with very satisfactory results. However, some leading comrades stood spare-time education against the production tasks, and held that "with the production workload heavy and the time schedule tight, the leadership has no time to spare nor have the masses time for study."

We organized the leading cadres at various levels to seriously study Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and "July 21 Directive" and the Party's educational policy. Their determination to run schools at the factory level was strengthened. On the basis of organizing visits to study the experiences of other areas, the Party committee called a workers spare-time education work conference with the participation of the secretaries of the general Party branches (Party branches) of various units of the mining district, ch'ü and section heads and technical personnel. At the meeting, we publicized with great fanfare the experience of four basic-level units including the 9th extraction ch'ü which "gave a boost to production through persisting in spare-time education despite a heavy workload and a tight time schedule, with attention given by the leadership and overall arrangements made." In discussion, it was further realized that in order to properly manage the mines and develop production, it was necessary to have a

large working class technical force and the development of spare-time education was an important way to build this force. Therefore, spare-time education has a direct bearing on the implementation of the "Anshan Steel Constitution" and the question of relying on the worker masses to properly manage the mines. It has a bearing on the question of upholding the spirit of the general line for socialist construction, of achieving a high rate of increase in production and of building socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

On the basis of heightened awareness, we have affirmed the guiding thought that a big upsurge in production and a major effort put in by the workers must be matched with a quick offer of spare-time education. At present, a movement for properly conducting spare-time education is being launched throughout the mine.

Subjects of Study Selected Amidst a Big Rise in Production

The contents of spare-time education must be geared to the needs of a big rise in production. We have laid hold of the following important aspects:

(1) To organize in a planned manner the basic-level backbone of leadership for training by rotation. Basic-level Party branch members and production shift and group leaders constitute the mainstay of the three major revolutionary movements. Since the great cultural revolution, there have emerged a large number of new cadres. They are full of drive but lack experience in leadership. To strengthen their training becomes an urgent matter. Since April this year, we have run a four terms of classes for training by rotation. Each term calls for 15 days of concentrated study, and a total of 189 Party branch members and theoretical study tutors have participated in study. Various basic-level units have run a wide range of spare-time training classes for shift and group leaders. They are organized to study Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's philosophical works and learn mine management knowledge. They have raised their awareness of the two-line struggle and level of work, and have given a boost to production.

(2) In light of the problems existing in a big production upsurge, we have run specialized training classes of various types. Some time ago, the frequent breakdown of mechanical and electrical equipment formed an obstacle to the development of production. The workers said, "To guard against breakdown means increase of production. To lay a good hold of mechanical and electrical equipment means coal." Many causes were responsible for the frequent breakdown of mechanical and electrical equipment, and the most important one was the low technical level of the workers. To solve this problem, we carried out universal training for over 1,370 electric car, winch, pump and other operators. Due to the workers' concentration on one single skill, breakdown could not be avoided in time. In light of this situation, we ran a training class for "persons specialized in one field and knowledgeable in many." The workers said elatedly, "We have made a mountain out of a mole. We should have known better than to let production suffer so."

(3) Our mine has year after year acquired additional equipment and skills. Spare-time education must be geared to such a state of development and directed toward the energetic training of personnel equal to the demands of new

skills and new equipment. Therefore, we must combine consideration of immediate needs with long-term planning and combine a grip on the popularization of skills with attention to systematic improvement. In light of the demand for the gradual development of mechanization, we mapped out plans for the development of spare-time education. At present, we have operated two specialized classes, 12 semi-specialized classes and four foreign language classes, with nearly 1,000 students enrolled. The objective, the study system, the course, the teaching material and the teaching method in these classes are all determined with adaptation to the new skills and new equipment soon to be adopted taken as the starting point.

(4) Of the workers below 45 in our mine, around 10 percent are still in an illiterate or semi-illiterate state. Their demand for the removal of the label of illiteracy is urgent. Taking those illiterate and semi-illiterate below 45 as a focus, we have made concentrated use of the spare time in the elimination of illiteracy by groups and by stages. Our aim is to eliminate semi-illiteracy by the end of this year and consummated the anti-illiteracy task before "July 1" next year. Once the label of illiteracy is removed, we immediately organize them to join the higher primary school class so that along with other workers, they could reach the level of a higher primary school graduate within the period of the fourth 5-year plan. We also organize the young workers with a higher primary school standard to join the junior middle class so that in the period of the fourth 5-year plan they could reach a junior middle school graduate's level to lay a foundation for the further study of politics and technology.

Practice shows that where spare-time education is closely combined with the three great revolutionary movements to serve production in a practical way, the worker masses express their welcome and the results achieved are prominent.

Rely on the Masses To Run Schools

To initiate spare-time education rapidly and universally, we must fully arouse the masses and rely on the masses to run schools. Our approach is as follows:

We run schools at two levels, with emphasis laid on the basic level. The spare-time school of the mine is mainly concerned with the raising of standards, with primary attention paid to the proper operation of specialized, semi-specialized, foreign language and other classes. The basic level is mainly concerned with popularization, the operation of special training classes of various kinds and anti-illiteracy classes, the launching of widespread activities in guaranteeing teaching and learning, the contracts between masters and apprentices, drilling in skills, etc.

To organize several thousands of people for study calls for a considerable number of teachers. Based on the spirit of appointing the capable as the teachers, we have selected 65 cadres, technicians and old workers as part-time teachers. They are mainly responsible for conducting teaching work in the political, technical and cultural classes run by basic-level units. In addition, we have employed eleven full-time teachers who mainly take up teaching work in

the mining workers' spare-time school. A teaching force comprising full-time and part-time teachers, with the latter as mainstay has thus been formed.

The aim of spare-time education is to serve directly the three great revolutionary movements. The objects of spare-time education are the workers engaged in specific types of work and with considerably practical experience. This salient feature must be firmly borne in mind when preparing teaching materials. For the spare-time school of this mine, ordinary teaching materials for the secondary technical school or technical college operating the same course are taken for reference. They contain some simplified theoretical knowledge and the specialized knowledge already acquired by the workers in practice, and are reinforced with the problems encountered in the big upsurge in production and the new experiences created by workers in practice. Teaching materials for the special technical classes run by the basic levels should basically be compiled and written by part-time teachers.

In the process of developing spare-time education, we have come to understand deeply that the masses of the people have boundless creative power. Without the wisdom and strength of the masses, spare-time education cannot be conducted quickly and properly.

Strengthen Party Leadership Over Spare-Time Education

We put spare-time education on the Party committee's agenda. The secretary is personally involved, and a standing committee member concretely shares the control of things. The educational department staffed with full-time working personnel is responsible for routine work. From top to bottom, the whole mine has set up special leadership organs. The mine has set up a spare-time education committee with the participation of the Party committee secretary, the political department head, the chief engineer, the trade union chairman, the CYL committee secretary, the educational section chief and the relevant personnel. The basic-level units have set up spare-time education leadership groups with the participation of general Party branch (Party branch) members, secretaries, ch'ü heads, section chiefs, trade union chairmen, League branch secretaries, technical personnel and old workers. These organs grasp the line and the orientation, carry out meticulous ideological-political work and sum up and popularize in good time problems and experiences in teaching.

We also take spare-time education as one of the factors to be considered in an emulation or appraisal. At the end of a school term, advanced units and outstanding teachers and students are selected in order to bring all positive factors into play.

To make a success of spare-time education, we must make proper arrangements and take effective steps to insure time for study. The class for raising standards run by the mine should conduct at least two sessions of study a week, the political, cultural and technical classes operated by basic levels should conduct at least one session of study a week and the anti-illiteracy class should conduct at least three sessions of study a week. The time given to study on each occasion by every class should average one and a half hours.

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STEEL PLANTS

Shanghai Shaped Steel Tubes Plant Works with Communist Spirit

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 27, 1973)

"making things convenient for others while tackling difficulties itself" is how factories that use products turned out by the shanghai shaped steel tubes plant describe its communist spirit.

this plant, as do all enterprises in socialist china, adheres to the principle of "making what the state needs", no matter how small the quantity was or how difficult.

a factory required 100 corrugated stainless steel tubes, each 3.5 mm. in diameter and 0.08 mm. in thickness with a weight of one gramme. the shanghai plant made over 400 experiments to meet the user's demands.

workers said: "we work to speed up socialist construction. it is a fact that our plant lost money in fulfilling the order but we enabled that factory to develop production faster. as a whole, what we do speeds up socialist construction."

workers of a sports gear factory went to the plant one day to the accompaniment of drums and gongs. they thanked the plant because it not only turned out a new type of shaped steel tubes they needed, but gave them the equipment for producing such tubes. the factory now makes this product itself.

the workers of this plant always try to cut down expenses and display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

one factory needed a special kind of corrugated tubes that is made abroad on heavy machines, which the shanghai shaped steel tubes plant lacked. the factory offered 200,000 to 300,000 yuan to cover the cost of experiments, but the workers of the plant refused to accept the money. they themselves built a set of machines for the purpose and suggested that this money be used where it was most needed by the country.

this plant now has around 700 workers. it used to be a small poorly-equipped processing workshop with only 26 workers. at first it turned old large steel tubes into smaller ones and heavier ones into lighter ones. in the great leap forward year of 1958, the workers built some equipment of their own devising to produce small-bore seamless steel tubes. in 1962

they produced china's first shaped tubes. in the past decade, the workers produced over 3,100 different kinds of steel tubes and shaped tubes. in the first ten months of this year they produced more than three times the number of new products turned out in the whole of last year.

GRAIN AND COTTON HARVESTS

Four North China Provinces Report Good Cotton Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1973)

four major cotton-producing provinces in northern china report better harvests than last year. total output in shensi rose 40 per cent, and honan registered 20 per cent more for both total and per-hectare yield. the other two provinces are shantung and hopei.

an additional number of counties, people's communes and production brigades and teams have reached the target of 0.75 tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. there is a general increase in output both in traditional cotton-growing areas and in new ones. four counties and one municipality in hopei approached or topped the target. the number of such counties in honan has increased from two to seven. the whole changwei area in central shantung, comprising one municipality and 13 counties, topped the target, following a good harvest last year.

all this stemmed from efforts by cadres and commune members who were encouraged in the fight against adverse weather by their confidence that "it is man, not weather, that counts". although a winter-spring drought lasted three to four months in shensi, the commune members completed sowing in good time and ensured a full stand thanks to their dogged efforts and the irrigation facilities they had added over the years. they followed up with intensive field management.

in hopei, sowing was made possible by mobilizing every able-bodied person, young and old, to carry water a considerable distance, using whatever containers and means of transport they had. in many cases, this process had to be repeated seven or eight times in order to ensure a full stand. their motto was, "work exceptionally hard faced by exceptional drought". the province defeated one of the worst bollworm attacks in local history during the summer.

elated by the good harvests, the peasants of shensi topped the annual state purchasing quota. shantung and honan had by mid-november fulfilled their quotas by 90 per cent and 95 per cent respectively, faster than last year.

Excellent Harvest on East China Plain

(NCNA-English Hofei, Nov. 28, 1973)

an excellent grain and cotton harvest has been reaped on the huaipei plain north of the huai river in east china's anhwei province. the area, which used to be one of china's worst flood-stricken areas, is becoming a new grain-producer.

the local agricultural department announced that 19 out of the 20 counties in the area, with a total population of ten million and 2.13 million hectares of farmland, have increased farm output. the combined grain output in the area this year is 1,050,000 tons bigger than last year's, or almost 80 per cent more than in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution started. total output of cotton stands at 75,000 tons, over 60 per cent up compared with last year or four times the figure for 1965.

after setting aside a sufficient amount for food, animal feed, seed and reserves, the people's communes had turned in and sold more than 800,000 tons of grain and 50,000 tons of cotton to the state by mid-november.

in contrast, the state had to ship in at least half a million tons of grain from other places to aid this area before 1964. following chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the local people have since 1965 made stupendous efforts to develop farming and grain production and become more than self-subsistent in grain, being able to sell an average of over half a million tons of market grain to the state every year.

the huaipei plain often fell a victim to huai river floods in the old days. back in 1938, the rotten kuomintang rulers, in disregard of people's lives, breached the yellow river dyke at huayuankou near chengchow of honan province, on the pretext of using yellow river water to stem the japanese invaders' advance. this caused the yellow river to shift its course southward and flow through eastern honan, northern

anhwei and northern kiangsu provinces to empty into the huai, thereby flooding these areas for nine years on end, affecting 12.5 million people and taking a toll of hundreds of thousands of lives.

responding to chairman mao's call "the huai river must be harnessed", people in these three provinces after liberation started large-scale projects to control the huai, thus eliminating the threat of flood in the main and gradually increasing grain output.

however, since extensive drainage systems on the low-lying huaipei plain had been ravaged by huai and yellow river floods before liberation, it remained difficult to drain off the excess water quickly in case of heavy rain and the problem of waterlogging was not entirely solved. then the cultural revolution fired the enthusiasm of the local people. they worked under a unified state plan to strengthen the dykes along the huai and its tributaries, dredged the old river courses and cut new ones. while large projects were constructed with state funds, the local people's communes and the brigades under them undertook to build great numbers of small irrigation and drainage works self-reliantly. all this raised the capability of the over two million hectares of farmland in the area to withstand waterlogging and drought.

in the spring of this year, the huaipei plain was hit by waterlogging from rain. the water conservancy projects proved their worth by draining off the excess water. in july and august, just as the crops were blossoming and bearing fruit, the area was struck by a seven-week-long dry spell. the people's commune members rallied against the drought in a revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, using pumps and water-wheels and even human labour to carry water where irrigation facilities had not yet been completed. as a result, the land was watered several times, ensuring normal growth of the crops.

hsiaohsien county used to lag behind before the cultural revolution, suffering from low-lying saline land vulnerable to waterlogging and drought. emulating the spirit of self-reliance and hard work shown by the national pace-setting tachai brigade during the cultural revolution, the local people made great efforts to control salinity and waterlogging. they succeeded in increasing grain output by an average of 50,000 tons a year over the past three years. by winning another increase of over 50,000 tons this year, the county has become an advanced unit in the drive to learn from tachai.

large numbers of brigades, communes and counties in huaipei which formerly fell behind have now caught up with advanced areas. many communes and brigades have

beat the target of gathering 3.75 or even 7.5 tons of grain per hectare.

wheat was sown in good time on the huaipei plain following the autumn harvest. the 1.33 million hectares of wheat are now a lush green. hundreds of thousands of commune members are starting new irrigation projects to help secure another good harvest in the coming year.

Chinese Provinces Have Good Harvests of Fiber Crops

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1973)

rich harvests of ambary, jute and hemp were reaped this year in the five chinese provinces of kwangtung, chekiang, anhwei, shantung and honan as well as south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region. kwangtung, kwangsi and chekiang are china's major producers.

total outout in all these areas surpassed the good harvest year of 1972 -- kwangtung by 43 per cent, honan more than 50 per cent, anhwei 100 per cent and shantung 350 per cent.

while developing the production of grain, the people's communes expanded the acreage of fibre crops and increased per-unit yield through scientific farming to meet the growing demands of socialist construction. this was done under the guidance of the principle "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development".

more than 29,300 hectares of ambary hemp were added this year in shantung province, where the peasants succeeded in trial-growing the crop on low-lying alkali soil.

honan province introduced large quantities of fine-strain ambary seeds from other provinces during the great proletarian cultural revolution. many counties sent technicians to help rural people's communes and production brigades adapt ambary hemp to local conditions. as a result, the acreage of fibre crops was expanded and per-unit yield increased.

natural disasters hit these areas in the sowing season. but the cadres and commune members stood up to the test with revolutionary determination to conquer the difficulties.

kwangtung province was first hit by a drought and then by heavy rains. part of the seedlings were lodged or destroyed. the commune members resowed the crop several times and ensured a good harvest.

the communes are enthusiastically selling their best produce to the state. shantung province has so far purchased more than eight times as much jute as in the same 1972 period. kwangtung province completed the 1973 purchasing plan at the end of september, with a 50 per cent increase over that of 1972.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador and Wife Celebrate Albanian Liberation Day Together with Chinese Commune Members

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1973)

behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china, his wife and other albanian comrades of the embassy, taking their children along, came to the china-albania friendship people's commune today and, together with the commune members there, celebrated the 29th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

at the commune, red flags fluttered in the breeze and the air was filled with the singing of songs. a large streamer spelled out the slogan: "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and albania exclamation"

when the albanian comrades arrived, they were greeted by a big crowd of commune members who beat drums and gongs, waved the national flags of china and albania and repeatedly shouted: "enver -- mao tsetung exclamation" "mao tsetung -- enver exclamation" ambassador behar shtylla, his wife and other albanian comrades were warmly welcomed by wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, tien tseng-pei, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the foreign ministry, ting ping, secretary of the communist party committee of the peking chaoyang district, liu yung-kuo, secretary of the party committee of the china-albania friendship people's commune, and chang shih-ta, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, as well as other leading members of the commune.

the albanian and chinese comrades had luncheon together. they talked cordially and drank to the 29th anniversary of the liberation of albania and the daily consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania founded by comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha.

the albanian comrades and the commune members watched a performance of song and dance items given by the commune's cultural propaganda team. the team sang for the albanian comrades-in-arms the albanian song "the

eagle of the guerilla" and the chinese song "we are comrades-in-arms". a flute solo number entitled "comrades-in-arms come to our commune" the team composed was welcomed. some albanian children also performed at the gathering. people warmly applauded their songs and recitations.

ambassador behar shtylla and the other albanian comrades also visited the commune's duck farm and dairy.

Albanian Military Friendship Delegation Visits Army Unit and Sees Art Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1973)

the military friendship delegation of the people's army of albania was warmly welcomed by the commanders and fighters of a tank unit of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army when it paid a visit there today.

the delegation, led by leader petrit dume and deputy leaders hito cako and arif hasko, was accompanied during the visit by chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and others.

when the albanian comrades-in-arms arrived at the barracks, they received a rousing welcome from the hundreds of commanders and fighters who greeted them with the beating of drums and cymbals and shouting slogans. they saw a military skill display in the company of leading members of the unit yeh chen-liang and pai hsueh-tien. at the end of the display, comrade dume conversed cordially with the commanders and fighters and local commune militiamen and militiawomen who had performed their military skill. on behalf of his delegation, he presented to the unit a banner with the inscription "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the two peoples and two armies of albania and china exclamation" after being briefed on the unit's political work and military training, the albanian comrades-in-arms were shown round a workshop run by army dependants.

the delegation attended a soiree sponsored by the chinese ministry of national defence in its honour today. the songs and dances produced by the p.l.a. railway corps art troupe included "true friends", "tirana -- peking", "the liuyang river" and other chinese and albanian songs.

at the end of the performance, comrades petrit dume, hito cako and arif hasko and albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla, accompanied by comrades chang tsai-chien, tien wei-hsin and chang chih-ming, went onto the stage and warmly shook hands with the artistes.

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 26, 1973)

a chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation arrived here today to attend the 15th session of the china-albania joint committee for scientific and technical cooperation. the delegation is led by chen wei-chi, chairman of the chinese section of the joint committee and vice-minister of light industry.

it was greeted at the airport by jani miho, chairman of the albanian section of the joint committee and vice-president of the state planning commission; viktor caprazi, vice-minister of light and food industries, and other albanian officials.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania was also present.

President of Albanian State Planning Commission Fetes Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 27, 1973)

abdyl kellezi, president of the albanian state planning commission, received and feted here yesterday the chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by chen wei-chi.

present on the occasion were jani miho, chairman of the albanian section of the albania-china joint committee for scientific and technical cooperation and vice-president of the state planning commission; and pupo shyti, vice-president of the state planning commission.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and economic counsellor li hsiao-lin of the chinese embassy here were also present.

the meeting and the banquet proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Leaders Warmly Greet 29th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1973)

chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu, chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai today sent a message to enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, and mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, warmly greeting the 29th anniversary of the liberation of albania. the message reads in full as follows:

tirana

comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour,

comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania,

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania,

dear comrades:

as the fraternal albanian people joyously celebrate the 29th anniversary of the liberation of their motherland, we wish to extend, on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, our warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the albanian party of labour and the albanian government and people.

under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by their great leader comrade enver hoxha, the heroic albanian people have in the past twentynine years achieved brilliant successes on various fronts in socialist

revolution and socialist construction and made important contributions in the struggle to oppose soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism and support the revolution of the people of various countries. now, full of revolutionary enthusiasm, the albanian people are energetically striving for the implementation of the resolutions of the 6th congress of the albanian party of labour. we sincerely wish the albanian people new and greater successes.

the chinese and albanian parties and our two countries and peoples have forged a profound revolutionary friendship in the protracted struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and in socialist revolution and construction. this friendship is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is one which no force can destroy. in the common struggle to come, we will, as in the past, unite closely and fight shoulder to shoulder with you to win still greater victories.

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, november 28, 1973

Peking Reception Marks 29th Anniversary of Liberation of Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1973)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-albania friendship association gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

among the guests at the reception were petrit dume, leader, hito cako and arif hasko, deputy leaders, and all members of the albanian military friendship delegation, behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china, his wife, and other comrades from the albanian embassy here and other albanian comrades now in peking.

present were li hsien-nien, vice-premier; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; yu chan, vice-foreign minister; jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party; li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including li ke, chai shu-fan, yang chun-sheng, lin chia-mei and tso yi.

PLA Peking Artillery Unit Holds Meeting Celebrating Albania's Liberation Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1973)

commanders and fighters of an artillery unit under the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army held a meeting today warmly celebrating the 29th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

bedecked with bunting, the barracks of the unit today resounded with chinese and albanian music from the loudspeaker. on the rostrum of the meeting hall hung huge portraits of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and albania.

petrit dume, leader, hito cako and arif hasko, deputy leaders, and members of the military friendship delegation

of the people's army of albania, albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla, and officials of the albanian embassy attended the meeting. there was a warm applause when the albanian comrades-in-arms entered the hall in the company of tien wei-hsin, chang yun-lung, sung cheng-chih and leading members of the unit.

comrade kuo chien-tu, a leading member of the unit, spoke at the meeting. in the name of the commanders and fighters of the unit, he extended warm welcome and festival greetings to the albanian comrades-in-arms. he praised the albanian people who, under the leadership of the great leader of the albanian people enver hoxha and albanian party of labour, have built the once poor and backward albania into a thriving socialist country in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and by conquering all the difficulties caused by imperialism and revisionism. he said that the albanian people's army has become a strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great wall of iron guarding the socialist motherland. he wished the heroic albanian comrades-in-arms new and still greater victories in their great struggles of revolution and construction.

kuo chien-tu warmly praised the profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two peoples and two armies of china and albania. he said: we are determined to make contributions to further consolidating and developing the revolutionary friendship.

comrade hito cako began his speech amidst warm applause. he said that the albanian comrades were elated to celebrate this glorious festival with their most close comrades-in-arms. he said: "the albanian people became the masters of their destiny after they won their victory on november 29, 1944. under the leadership of the party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people have always maintained high vigilance and preparedness against war, mercilessly punished all enemies at home and abroad who tried to seize the fruits of victory from them so dearly paid in blood and sacrifices, and they are engaged in the socialist construction."

comrade hito cako spoke highly of the friendship between the two parties, peoples and armies of albania and china. this friendship, he said, is one among comrades and comrades-in-arms fighting in the same trench, it stems from marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and it is unbreakable. "our common ideal and the great cause of revolution and socialism have brought the unity of our two parties, peoples and armies into the hearts of the people," he said. comrade hito cako expressed his belief that the present visit to china by the albanian military friendship delegation "will decidedly contribute to further strengthening and tempering the revolutionary and militant friendship between us."

at the end of his speech, comrade hito cako presented a banner to the unit., the meeting ended amid the strains of "the internationale".

the albanian comrades-in-arms today watched a military drill of the unit and saw the dance "china-albania friendship" and other theatrical items presented by the song and dance troupe of the p.l.a. peking units.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Delegates Leave Peking for Vienna to Attend UNIDB Session

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1973)

a five-member group, including wang yueh-yi, chinese delegate to the third session of the permanent committee of the united nations industrial development board and ambassador to austria, deputy delegates pu ming and chang ping-chien left here for vienna today.

they were seen off at the airport by pi chi-lung, chang hsien-wu and tsao kuei-pin, leading members of the departments concerned of the ministry of foreign affairs and the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Chinese Charge d'Affaires Holds Film Receptions in Nicosia

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1973)

ho yang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in cyprus, held a film reception on november 23 and another on november 26 to entertain cypriot government officials and personages from medical, archaeological and press circles, according to a report from nicosia.

the chinese film "investigation of 2,100-year-old dead body" was shown on both occasions.

present at the two receptions were acting minister of health christos vakis, minister of communications and works yangos zambarloukos, director general of the ministry of education panayiotis admides, president of the cyprus medical association vassos lyssarides, president of the cyprus surgical society george marangos as well as other officials and prominent personages.

both receptions proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GUINEA

President Sekou Toure Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Conakry, Nov. 27, 1973)

president sekou toure of guinea received and had a warm and friendly conversation with all members of the chinese government delegation at the presidential palace yesterday.

the delegation is led by lai chi-fa, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission. chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua is deputy leader of the delegation.

present on the occasion were guinean prime minister lansana beavogui and minister of internal commerce sanguiana camara moussa.

Chinese Government Delegation Visits Guinean Sugar Refinery

(NCNA-English Conakry, Nov. 26, 1973)

the chinese government delegation with lai chi-fa as leader and han ke-hua as deputy leader visited the koba sugar refinery, the koba sugar-cane farm and the filaya reservoir yesterday.

the chinese delegation was accompanied during the visit by alpha bacar barry, guinean minister of rural development, and moussa sanquinana camara, minister of commerce. it was warmly welcomed by the local people as well as guinean

and chinese workers and technicians working at the construction sites.

a welcoming meeting was held at the site of construction of the koba sugar refinery. both guinean minister camara and head of the chinese delegation lai chi-fa spoke at the meeting. they warmly praised friendly cooperation between guinea and china and militant friendship between the two peoples.

in the past few days, the chinese delegation also visited the match and cigarette factory of guinea and the people's palace in conakry.

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Conakry for Home

(NCNA-English Conakry, Nov. 27, 1973)

the chinese government delegation led by lai chi-fa left here for home this morning after attending celebrations for the 3rd anniversary of the guinean people's victory over the invasion by the portuguese mercenary troops and the unveiling ceremony of the "monument to 22 november 1970".

it was seen off at the airport by guinean minister of internal trade moussa sanguiana camara, director of protocol department of the guinean foreign ministry camara sana, and deputy chief of protocol of the presidential office mamadou traore.

chinese ambassador han ke-hua and the ambassadors of korea, viet nam and romania to guinea were also present.

ambassador han ke-hua gave a reception for the delegation yesterday evening. attending the reception were mamadi keita, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister in the field of culture and education; senainon behanzin, minister of information and ideology; toumani sangare, minister of the people's army; moussa sanguiana camara, minister of internal trade and others.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Leaders of Chinese Government Delegation Call on Leaders of Guinea-Bissau

(NCNA-English Conakry, Nov. 26, 1973)

lai chi-fa, head, and han ke-hua, deputy head, of the visiting chinese government delegation called on aristides pereira, general secretary of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde, and francisco mendes, chairman of the council of commissioners of state of the republic of guinea-bissau, here today. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Japanese Posts and Telecommunications Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1973)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a friendly conversation here today with all members of the japanese posts and telecommunications delegation led by katsuyuki onimaru, parliamentary vice-minister of posts and telecommunications of japan.

present were chinese vice-minister of posts and telecommunications shen kuang and deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry wang hsiao-yun.

yuichi hayashi, minister of the japanese embassy here, was present.

Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1973)

chinese foreign trade minister li chiang today met and had a friendly conversation with kaheita okazaki, leader, and shunichi matsumoto, deputy leader, and other japanese friends, of the japanese japan-china memorandum trade delegation.

yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, was present at the meeting.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned liu hsi-wen, hsi yeh-sheng and wu shu-tung.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honourary president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met the japanese japan-china memorandum trade delegation led by kaheita okazaki and his deputy shunichi matsumoto. they had a cordial conversation in a friendly atmosphere.

other japanese guests present were tomoharu okubo, ryoichi kawai, kenzo matsumura's daughter haruko kobori, tatsunosuke takasaki's daughter fusako hirahara, haruo miyamoto and shuzo haishi.

also present were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative, and isao okubo, representative, of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and leading members of departments concerned yu li-chun and wu shu-tung were also present.

Kaheita Okazaki Holds Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1973)

kaheita
okazaki, leader of the japanese japan-china memorandum trade delegation, gave a banquet here this evening to mark the forthcoming conclusion of the japan-china memorandum trade.

present on the occasion were li chiang, minister of foreign trade, liao cheng-chih, president, and chang hsiang-shan and wang yun-sheng, vice-presidents, of the china-japan friendship association, liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang lei, chao cheng-hung, wang wen-lin, fang kao, chiao pei-hsin, sun ping-hua, lin li-yun, hsi yeh-sheng, yang wei, tien li-chun, wu shu-tung, wang hsiao-yun and wang chen.

also present were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa, and his wife, minister of the japanese embassy here kensuke yanagiya, deputy leader shunichi matsumoto and members of the japanese japan-china memorandum trade delegation, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan yoshizo yasuda and other japanese friends in peking.

in his speech, kaheita okazaki reviewed the development of the memorandum trade. he said, it started when mr. tatsunosuke takasaki and mr. liao cheng-chih exchanged memorandums on the basis of the talks held in 1962 between mr. kenzo matsumura and premier chou en-lai. this was aimed not only at promoting and developing trade between japan and china, but also at seeking the lofty goal of the normalization of relations between the two countries including political and economic relations. we both sides have made unremitting efforts toward this end.

"the memorandum trade is about to end its historical mission following the normalization of diplomatic relations between japan and china last year," he pointed out, "after our memorandum trade office closes, we will continue to do our best to promote japan-china friendship and develop trade between the two countries."

liu hsi-wen said in his speech: "though the memorandum trade underwent some twists and turns in its 11 years' course, it has nevertheless kept on growing thanks to the efforts made by the people of the two countries and the friends concerned. it has played a positive role in developing the friendly contacts and economic exchanges between china and japan and in accelerating the normalization of relations between the two countries. we will always remember and respect mr. kenzo matsumura and mr. tatsunosuke takasaki, founders of the memorandum trade, who made valuable contributions."

he said: "though the memorandum trade has fulfilled its historical tasks, the friendship we have forged with the friends of the japanese memorandum trade will continue to grow. the relations of trade between the trade circles of the japan memorandum trade and the chinese corporations concerned will continue on the set basis."

in his toast at the banquet, liao cheng-chih pointed out that the memorandum trade had played a great role and had great impact on the relations between the two countries over the past two decades. he expressed the conviction that the friendly contacts and trade and economic relations between china and japan will surely develop further.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and japan.

Leader of Japanese Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1973)

katsuyuki onimaru, leader of the japanese posts and telecommunications delegation gave a return banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were chung fu-hsiang, minister, and shen kuang, vice-minister, of the posts and telecommunications, as well as leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun, sung teh-jen, chiao wei-chung, wang mo, chang hsiu-chien, chang feng-hsiang and cheng wen-yen.

present were minister yuichi hayashi, counsellor hiroshi hashimoto and first secretary hirohisa masahata, of the japanese embassy here.

Chinese Skating Delegation Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1973)

a chinese speed-skating delegation with liu ning as its leader and li su-kuang and tien tsai-lien as its deputy leaders left here by air today for a friendly visit to japan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by tung nien-li, leading member of the chinese winter sports association, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including kung ke-fei and chu tse. end item

112707 -- new chinese revolutionary symphonic selection

peking, november 27, 1973 (hsinhua) -- a new revolutionary symphonic selection, "taking tiger mountain by strategy", has been presented in peking and kwangchow by the shanghai philharmonic society. the audience praised its revolutionary atmosphere, national flavour and fine composition.

this is the second symphonic selection produced during the great proletarian cultural revolution, adapted from the modern revolutionary peking opera -- "taking tiger mountain by strategy". the first is "shachiapang" written by the central philharmonic society.

in the winter of 1946, during the early days of the war of liberation, the chinese people's liberation army scored a resounding victory on the northeastern front. a p.l.a. detachment marched into the densely-forested mountains to wipe out remnant kuomintang bandit troops and consolidate the rear areas. it won full support of the local people and took the strategic enemy stronghold.

the peking opera illustrates chairman mao's theses on people's war. based on this, the symphonic selection deals with the broad story line, introducing leitmotiv for the principal characters. combining the wide and expressive range of symphonic music with national forms and styles, the selection portrays worker-peasant-soldier heroism of china's revolutionary struggles.

the work has a prelude "advancing to victory", a lively march, followed by seven movements that retain the opera's chief arias and melodies. there are instrumental music and vocal solos, duets and capella chorus singing. a vast panorama is projected of the chinese labouring people's suffering under reactionary kuomintang rule, their indignation and resistance, and the loyalty and heroism of the chinese p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

a choral passage against full orchestra in the epilogue, "joining forces in victory", brings the work to its climax, expressing the dauntless fighting will

of the p.l.a. men and their confidence in the victory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

solos are presented by tenors hsu yu-li and chang shih-ming playing the parts of the p.l.a. scout and the regimental chief-of-staff, and soprano chien man-hua playing a hunter's daughter. they studied the art of peking opera singing so as to combine it with the good points of western vocal methods.

the chorus is used with skill in narratives and recitatives. as the scout sings, "boldly i press through the snowy forest ... determined, the mountains i staunchly face ...", he is echoed by the chorus as from a deep valley. this gives the effect of support by class brothers and sisters in their thousands to the hero who rides alone through snow-clad forests to reach the bandit lair and defeat the enemy.

in the movement "mobilizing the masses", the chorus singing a capella takes over the original solo part in the opera of a railway worker who is helped in his distress by the p.l.a. men. the choral arrangement embodies the labouring people's profound class feelings for their own army.

the movement "chiapikou village pillaged" shows the cruelty of the kuomintang bandits and the people's sorrow, hatred and resistance. the orchestra draws on the peking opera's melodies and heightens the effect by adding the two-string chinese fiddle, flat drum and other national musical instruments.

musicians of the shanghai philharmonic society went among the workers, peasants and soldiers in recent years for re-education and remoulding of their world outlook. this helped enhance their understanding and affection for the masses. the composers and actors also went to p.l.a. companies to acquaint themselves with the life and revolutionary spirit of the p.l.a. men who fear neither hardship nor death in defending the socialist motherland. the close ties between the armymen and the people stirred their desire to sing the praises of the heroic army and the great revolutionary era.

the musicians invited workers, peasants and soldiers and other musical workers to attend private performances to raise suggestions that led to repeated revisions and improvements to achieve a better combination of revolutionary content and musical form.

Chou En-lai and Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japanese Japan-China Memorandum Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met all members of the japanese japan-china memorandum trade delegation led by kaheita okazaki and his deputy shunichi matsumoto and representatives and staff members of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan. they were photographed together.

premier chou en-lai and president liao cheng-chih had a cordial and friendly conversation with delegation leader kaheita okazaki, deputy leader shunichi matsumoto, secretary general tomoharu okubo, and delegation members ryoichi kawai, yaeiji watanabe, kenzo matsumura's daughter haruko kobori and tatsunosuke takasaki's daughter fusako hirahara.

present at the meeting were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan yoshizo yasuda.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned liu hsi-wen, lin li-yun, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung and wang hsiao-hsien, as well as chao tzu-jui, representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china.

Liao Cheng-chih and Liu Hsi-wen Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the first friendship delegation of the entrepreneurs. association for japan-china peaceful co-existence.

leader of the delegation is juzo sugimoto, deputy leader is tadayuki nagamori and secretary general is tomizo saito.

liu hsi-wen, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met all members of the delegation yesterday morning.

present on the occasions were leading members of departments concerned, including chang yu, chin su-cheng, chang feng, tuan yun and lu peng-fei.

the delegation visited kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai, soochow and sian after arriving in china on november 11. it arrived in peking on november 23 and left here for home at noon today via kwangchow.

Hua Kuo-feng and Hsiao Peng Meet Japanese Rural Activists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1973)

hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the fourth japanese friendship delegation of rural activists led by sadao onodera (leader), masahisa suganuma (adviser), sakari komaguchi (deputy leader) and shin yokokawa (secretary general).

present at the meeting were leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun and chang yu.

after its arrival in china on november 7, the delegation visited changsha, shaoshan, chengchow, hsinhsiang, anyang, linhsien and tachai. it will leave here tomorrow to tour kwangchow before going home.

Japanese Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1973)

the japanese posts and telecommunications delegation led by katsuyuki onimaru wound up its friendly visit to peking and left in the company of chiao wei-chung, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of posts and telecommunications, on a tour of shanghai and kwangchow before leaving for home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by shen kuang, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, and leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun and sung teh-jen.

yuichi hayashi, minister of the japanese embassy here, was also present at the airport.

while in peking, the delegation visited post and telecommunication units, a stamp factory, tsinghua university and a suburban people's commune and toured places of historical interest.

Yokohama-Shanghai Friendship Delegation Leaves Japan for China

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 28, 1973)

a 31-member yokohama-shanghai friendship delegation with yokohama mayor ichio asukada as leader and speaker of the yokohama municipal assembly masae kawaguchi as deputy leader left japan this morning for a friendly visit to china.

over 100 people present at the airport to see the delegation off included: masanori ohba, deputy mayor of yokohama; takeshi ishizaki, deputy speaker of the yokohama municipal assembly; leading members of the chamber of commerce and industry and japan-china friendship organizations in yokohama.

li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, and leaders of the association of chinese residents in yokohama were also present.

Friendship Delegation of Yokohama, Japan, Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 28, 1973)

a 31-member friendship delegation of the city of yokohama, japan, arrived here by special plane today on a friendship visit as guests of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. leader of the delegation is ichio asukada, mayor of yokohama, and deputy leader is kawaguchi, president of the city council.

the two cities, yokohama and shanghai, have maintained friendly relations over the past few years. bonds of friendship between the two cities will be proclaimed during the japanese delegation's visit to shanghai. the delegation is composed of members of the japan-china dietmen's league, workers, women, youth, and representatives of the city's industrial, commercial, cultural, educational, medical and press circles.

the japanese friends were accorded a warm welcome at the airport by chou li-chin and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of departments concerned of the municipal revolutionary committee, the municipal trade union council, women's federation, the municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league, leading members from cultural and educational, medical and press circles as well as several hundred other people.

hungchiao airport today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and japan.

when mayor asukada and the other japanese friends alighted from the plane and met the welcomers, the crowd waved bouquets and coloured flags and performed national dances. mayor asukada and the other japanese friends kept waving in acknowledgement.

the japanese guests went to the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee this afternoon, where they were warmly welcomed by vice-chairman ma tien-shui and others. guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly talk.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee hosted a banquet this evening in honour of the delegation. in his toast, vice-chairman ma tien-shui said, shanghai and yokohama face each other across the sea. ships shuttle between them and friendly exchanges have never ceased for years. during the visit to shanghai of the delegation led by mayor asukada, bonds of friendship between shanghai and yokohama will be officially announced.

our contacts and exchanges in all fields will surely continue to grow. let us work together to further strengthen the friendship between the people of china and japan and develop the friendly, good-neighbourly relations between the two countries.

mayor ichio asukada in his toast said: long before the restoration of the diplomatic relations between japan and china, we people in yokohama had conducted close exchanges with shanghai and done some work to promote the friendly relations between our two countries. the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee has now readily complied with our wish to establish bond of friendship with shanghai and has

invited this delegation of ours comprising representatives of various quarters to visit china and shanghai, a city with revolutionary traditions. we are deeply moved by this. he said: "the profound friendly feelings manifested in the warm welcome we have received since our arrival in shanghai today are an indication of the sincerest friendship our friends in shanghai cherish for the two million and five hundred thousand people of yokohama."

also present at the banquet were vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee chou li-chin and feng kuo-chu and leading members of departments concerned.

Chinese Commodities Exhibition Opens in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 28, 1973)

the chinese commodities exhibition sponsored by noted japanese public figures opened here today.

the exhibition is held to acquaint the japanese people with the economic and cultural development in china and strengthen the friendship between the japanese and chinese people.

takeo miki, deputy prime minister and director general of the environment agency, cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony.

present at the opening ceremony were deputy governor of metropolitan tokyo teruo isomura, hisao kuroda, hideji kawasaki, shichiro hozumi, susumu kobayashi, tokumatsu sakamoto, teiji hagiwara, chojuro kawarazaki, takahiro okochi and toshio sumimoto.

counsellors hsiao hsiang-chien and yeh ching-hao and other members of the chinese embassy here were also present.

takeo ito spoke at the ceremony on behalf of the executive committee of the chinese commodities exhibition. he said that the exhibition is held under the auspices of japan-china friendship organizations and friends from various japanese circles. he hoped that the exhibition would help the japanese people better understand the economic and cultural situation in china.

deputy prime minister takeo miki said at the ceremony, "genuine understanding and mutual trust between

the two peoples is necessary in building up lasting friendly relations between japan and china. this is a guarantee for the normalization of relations between japan and china and also for lasting friendship between the two countries."

he was convinced that the exhibition is of great significance in deepening the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

after the ceremony, the visitors inspected the exhibits with great interest.

on display were over 20,000 exhibits including chinese books, traditional chinese paintings, art handicrafts, precious stones, stationery, clothing, food and other commodities.

the matsuyama ballet troupe performed a dance, "people's commune is good", and patriotic overseas chinese soloist tsai chiang-lin sang chinese songs for the visitors at the exhibition.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese PLA Basketball Team Leaves Karachi for Rawalpindi

(NCNA-English Karachi, Nov. 27, 1973)

the chinese people's liberation army basketball team left here today for rawalpindi for a friendly visit.

while here, the chinese team played the pakistan navy team and the karachi amateur basketball association team in two friendly matches. the fine sportsmanship and superb technique of the contending teams drew enthusiastic applause from the spectators.

vice-admiral h. ahmed, chief of staff of the pakistan navy, and other senior naval officers watched the november 25 match between the chinese and pakistan navy players.

shen pei-wen, chinese consul at karachi, was also present.

the chinese team was honoured on november 25 at a dinner given by the pakistan navy sports managing committee.

speaking at the dinner, vice-admiral h. ahmed said, "china and pakistan are peace-loving countries and the friendly bond between our two peoples and armies has stood many tests and has never wavered or been shaken."

on november 23, the chinese team laid a wreath at the tomb of mohammed ali jinnah, pakistan's first governor.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Says: Superpowers Are Using Question of Prohibiting Chemical Weapons to Peddle Disarmament Fraud

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 26, 1973)

chinese representative lin fang told the political and security committee of the u.n. general assembly today that the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, are making use of the question of prohibiting chemical and bacteriological weapons to peddle their fraud of sham disarmament.

lin fang made the statement when the committee discussed a resolution it drafted for the general assembly on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons. the chinese delegation did not participate in the voting.

in his statement, the chinese representative said, "the chinese government and people have always supported the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of chemical and bacteriological weapons. back in 1952, the chinese government formally issued a statement, recognizing and ratifying the 1925 geneva protocol for the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare. moreover, together with the peoples of the world, china has firmly opposed and severely condemned the united states for using chemical and other weapons on a large scale in its aggressive war in viet nam and the portuguese colonialists for their towering crime of waging chemical warfare, and has strongly demanded the genuine and effective prohibition of the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons."

lin fang pointed out that the superpowers "are now using the question of prohibiting chemical weapons to peddle the fraud of sham disarmament. for many years,

while trumpeting the prohibition of chemical weapons, they have devoted enormous manpower and material resources to the study, production, equipment and stockpiling of chemical weapons in preparing to launch and wage chemical warfares in the future. one superpower still refuses to ratify the 1925 geneva protocol, while the other superpower, the soviet union, dished up a so-called 'draft convention' on the prohibition of chemical weapons on march 28, 1972, in which it talked profusely about the 'prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction' but made no mention whatsoever about the question of 'prohibiting the use' of these weapons and allowed each state party to 'withdraw from the convention if it decides that extraordinary events have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country'. all this barefacedly left a leeway for the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, to use chemical weapons for aggression. the conclusion of such a 'convention' will only provide the superpowers and world imperialism with a legal cover for their use of chemical weapons, thus deceiving and lulling the people of various countries by creating some false sense of security. this is absolutely intolerable".

the chinese representative said, "we have long pointed out that the so-called 'convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction' concocted by the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, is a mere tool of the two superpowers for peddling their disarmament fraud. moreover, the chiang kai-shek clique, which had long been spurned by the chinese people, was allowed to put its signature on it. we firmly oppose this convention and we have long exposed its true nature."

based on this position, he declared, "the chinese delegation will not participate in the voting on the draft resolution."

Israel Accused of Violating Human Rights in Occupied Territories at UN Special Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 27, 1973)

the special political committee of the united nations general assembly concluded its debate on israeli violation of the human rights of the palestinians and arabs in the occupied territories yesterday afternoon.

during the debate which began on november 19, representatives of arab countries and many asian and african countries condemned the israeli crimes of aggression and expansion and firmly supported the just stand of palestinian and other arab people in their fight to restore national rights and recover the occupied territories.

the soviet union's supply of manpower to israel was also condemned at the meeting.

the debate began with an introductory report of the special committee to investigate israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population in the occupied territories.

the report of the special committee listed many facts revealing that the israeli zionists are pursuing a policy of establishing settlements in the occupied territories and that the soviet union is supplying manpower to israel incessantly.

ahmed esmat abdel meguid, representative of egypt, stated that the israeli annexationist actions were totally unacceptable to the arabs.

khalil haddad, representative of lebanon, said that the israeli exploitation of the resources of the occupied territories would not be tolerated by the arabs.

dia allah el-fattal, representative of syria, noted that there was no choice for the arabs but to struggle for their rights and territorial integrity.

m.a. mehiri, representative of tunisia, demanded that israeli criminal practices be stopped and that the palestinians' rights be restored.

omer yousif berido, representative of the sudan, said, israeli policies of aggression and annexation went against the u.n. charter and international law and should be condemned.

the colonization policy pursued by the zionists in the occupied areas was also condemned by representatives of mali and kuwait.

petraq pojani, representative of albania, said that his country condemned the inhuman crimes and atrocities of the israeli zionists in the occupied territories. the real responsibility lay with the two imperialist superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, which had shown during the recent events their collaboration and desire for hegemony in the strategically important middle east region, he pointed out.

chinese representative wang jun-sheng said, "the atrocities committed by the israeli zionists in the occupied territories represent only one aspect of their aggression and expansion against the arab countries and people." an important policy adopted by the israeli zionists in the occupied territories is "zionization", which is designed to change the demographic structure of the occupied territories so as to perpetuate their occupation of arab territories, he pointed out. "the basic reason why the israeli zionists dare to be so reckless and truculent is that they have the support, encouragement and connivance of the two superpowers. one superpower has supplied massive military and economic aid to israel, providing it with the material means for pushing the policy of aggression; the other superpower has been supplying israel with the necessary man-power. and the policy of so-called 'zionization' pursued by israel is in effect a kind of 'joint stock company' with one superpower supplying the money and guns and the other superpower supplying man-power", he added.

wang jun-sheng then pointed out that the ceaseless soviet supply of manpower to israel has won the acclamation of the israeli zionists and that the acts of the soviet union have evoked strong indignation from the arab countries and people. however, he continued, the soviet union has not only turned a deaf ear to the righteous appeal, but instead has speeded up its emigration of jews to israel after the middle east war broke out last october.

wang jun-sheng said that the fundamental solution of the question of the human rights of the population in the israeli-occupied territories lies in the unconditional restoration of the national rights of the palestinian people and the unconditional complete withdrawal of the israeli zionists from the occupied arab territories.

during the debate, wang jun-sheng sternly refuted the slanders made by the soviet representative against china. wang jun-sheng said, "the soviet representative accuses china of opposing a peaceful settlement of the middle east question. this is a downright lie." "it is you," he continued, "who have created and maintained the situation of 'no war, no peace' over a long period in the middle east in collaboration with the other superpower. when a most favourable situation emerged in which the arab peoples were rising against aggression and dealing telling blows at the israeli zionists, it was you who wanted

to put out the raging flames of this struggle against aggression. it is also you who try to barter away the territories and sovereignty of the arab countries as well as the national rights of the palestinian people". "the label of opposing a true settlement of the middle east question is most suitable for you", he said.

after the conclusion of the debate, the special political committee adopted two draft resolutions. the first draft resolution declares that israel's policy of annexation, establishment of settlements, and transfer of an alien population to the occupied territories is in contravention of the purposes and principles of the charter of the united nations.

it reaffirms that israel's policy of settling its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories is a flagrant violation of the fourth geneva convention and the relevant united nations resolutions, and urges all states to refrain from any action which israel will exploit in carrying out its policy of colonizing the occupied territories.

the second draft resolution calls upon the israeli occupation authorities to respect and comply with the provisions of the geneva convention in the occupied arab territories.

CHINA AND US

Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan Meets American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan met and had a friendly conversation with william randolph hearst jr., editor-in-chief of the u.s. hearst newspapers, and joseph kingsbury-smith, european director and chief foreign writer of the hearst newspapers.

present at the meeting were wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry, as well as ma yu-chen, hu chuan-chung and hsiao hsin-wen.

Director of Hsinhua News Agency Fetes American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1973)

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, met and gave a dinner yesterday in honour of william randolph hearst jr., editor-in-chief of the american hearst newspapers, and joseph kingsbury-smith, european director and chief foreign writer of the hearst newspapers.

present at the meeting and the dinner were leading members of the "people's daily", the hsinhua news agency and other departments concerned pan fei, peng ti, hsiao hsi-ming, hsiao hang and ma yu-chen.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Send Message of Sympathy to Typhoon Victims in South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1973)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, extending deep sympathy to the people in south viet nam hit by typhoon. the message reads:

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation,

huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

recently, a strong typhoon hit the central region of central south viet nam, causing heavy floods. the chinese people are deeply concerned about this. on behalf of the chinese government and people, we express our profound sympathy to you and, through you, to the inhabitants of the afflicted area of south viet nam.

the south vietnamese people are a heroic people, who, during the war years, feared neither hardships nor sacrifice, waged a valiant struggle and finally won victory over their powerful enemy. we firmly believe that in their current struggle to defend the fruits of revolution and consolidate and build the liberated areas, the south vietnamese people, continuing to display revolutionary heroism, will surely overcome all temporary difficulties and seize new victories.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

november 27, 1973

Chinese Red Cross Society Donation for Typhoon Victims in South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1973)

the red cross society of china in a telegram today to the south viet nam red cross society for liberation, expressed solicitude for typhoon and flood victims of south viet nam. the society is donating rmb 5 million yuan's worth of materials to help the people in the afflicted areas. the message reads:

south viet nam red cross society for liberation,

learning that the central region of central south viet nam was recently struck by strong typhoon and serious floods, the chinese people and the red cross society of china are deeply concerned and request you to convey our sincere solicitude to the inhabitants of the afflicted area. our society has decided to donate goods valued at rmb five million yuan to help the inhabitants of the afflicted area overcome their difficulties.

with best regards,

red cross society of china

november 27, 1973

Chinese Broadcasting Delegation Leaves Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Nov. 27, 1973)

the chinese broadcasting delegation headed by tai cheng-yuan, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, left here by plane for home today after a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by tran lam, director general, nguyen van nhat and le quy, deputy directors general, and nguyen van han, editor, of "voice of viet nam"; le tung son, member of the standing committee of the viet nam association for cultural relations with foreign countries and phan tuan khanh, deputy director of the general information department.

shih hong-chan, first secretary of the chinese embassy here was also present.

during its stay in viet nam, the delegation visited hanoi and haiphong; and the provinces of bac thai, cao bang and quang ninh. old revolutionary bases in viet bac, factories, agricultural cooperatives and broadcasting units were among other places the delegation visited.

on november 25, "voice of viet nam" radio held a reception to welcome the chinese broadcasting delegation. hoang tung, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and deputy head of the propaganda board of the party central committee attended on the occasion. wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador here was also present.

on november 24, the chinese embassy here held a reception for the visit to viet nam by the chinese broadcasting delegation.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Commercial Counsellors of Various Embassies Give Cocktail Party in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1973)

commercial counsellors of various embassies in peking gave a cocktail party here this evening to thank the chinese ministry of foreign trade for inviting them and their wives on a tour of nanking, wuhsi and soochow this autumn.

attending the cocktail party were vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and leading members of departments concerned, including cheng to-pin, kao lu and chang hsien-cheng.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

The Reactionary Features of Lin Piao As Viewed from the "Theory of Inspiration"

by

Su Hsi (苏 习)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 21, 1973)

The 10th Congress of the Party calls on us, "We should attach importance to the class struggle in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture;" "we should continue to carry out well the revolution in literature and art." The present proletarian cultural revolution in literature and art of our country started in the struggle to destroy the domination of Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang's sinister line in literature and art and gained depth through the struggle against the subversive plot of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. After the collapse of the Liu Shao-ch'i renegade clique, to meet the needs of the class enemies at home and abroad, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique jumped forth to carry on the contest of strength with the proletariat, and this sharp class struggle was also deeply reflected in the sphere of literature and art. Following the disintegration of the sinister line in literature and art, counter-revolutionary double dealer Lin Piao, in the course of clamoring, "Don't slight literature," cast forth the slogan, "inspiration must be firmly grasped." He wanted to deter the workers, peasants and soldiers from marching forward to various spheres of culture and to oppose the revolution in literature and art in a vain attempt to save the life of and extend the sinister line in literature and art. In order to carry the proletarian revolution in literature and art through to the end, we must continue to make deep-going criticism of the idealist and revisionist fallacies spread by Lin Piao in the sphere of literature and art and at all times guard against a new form of contention between the bourgeoisie and us for the ideological front of literature and art under the new situation.

The "theory of inspiration" energetically advocated by Lin Piao was a concrete manifestation of his anti-Party theoretical program--"theory of genius"--in the sphere of literature and art. This was a vivid exposure of his bourgeois idealist world outlook. When summed up, the numerous wondrous statements which he uttered in total disorder tried to convey but these few points: First, works of literature and art represent the "light rain" of "inspiration" brought together; it takes "inspiration" to give works of literature and art an ideological content; and "inspiration" is the source of literary and art creation. Second, "inspiration" is an intangible strange creature; like the lightning or a spark, it disappears in no time; in creation, it is necessary to wait for the "sudden outburst" of "inspiration" and "firmly grasp it at the right time." Third, with "inspiration" captured and with the "ideological parts" pieced together, works of "higher grade" can be produced. Fourth, it can be seen from the above that the door of literature and art opens toward the "sky" and those without "inspiration" should keep away from it. Lin Piao wanted precisely to use subjective, mystic and vulgar idealist lies of this kind as the theoretical props to his counter-revolutionary revisionist literature and art. We must criticize and repudiate the "theory of inspiration" and must at the same time smash its ideological system based on idealism.

Is life or "inspiration" the source of literature and art? This is a fundamental question in the protracted struggle between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism in the sphere of literature and art. The idealists of all times and all countries look upon "inspiration" as a mysterious weapon. Reactionary philosopher Plato of ancient Greece who lived more than 2,000 years ago was the founder of the "theory of inspiration." Starting from the idealist "philosophy of rational concept," he gave the process of literary and art creation a mystic explanation. He said that "inspiration" was the "proclamation of god," that works of literature and art were the products of "inspiration" imbued with "divine power," and that "inspiration" should "give satisfaction note to all people but only to those outstanding figures with adequate education." For more than 2,000 years in the past, inspiration at all times formed the important component of idealist esthetics of the exploiting classes.

Like their ancestors, Lin Piao and company also obstinately advocated that "inspiration" was the source of literature and art. Lin Piao said that works of literature and art were drawn from "a train of thought" based on "inspiration." His anti-Party accomplice Ch'en Po-ta said that the "gifted scholars" "conceived their writings in the latrine." However, for the purpose of covering up such stark naked idealism, Lin Piao sometimes also had to cry, "Without going to experience life, there can be no inspiration." What was obviously the rotten meat of idealism was given the red wrapper of materialism, and this was a repulsive performance of the counter-revolutionary double dealer in philosophy.

Now let us see how one should "learn from experience." Should one change one's standpoint by going into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers to acquaint oneself with them and change one's standpoint? According to Lin Piao, this was not necessary and it would do "to chat" behind closed doors. Such "chatting" could "associate one's thought with problems and develop one's

thought" and was more effective than personal practice and investigation and study. So long as a number of "geniuses" curled up on the sofas and chatted for a while, "inspiration" would "coalesce the rain drops into streaks of rain." Once the seed of art already in their minds was watered through "chatting" and the two were "combined," the seed would sprout and the image of art would "spring" out.

"Inspiration=the source; chatting=life"--this was Lin Piao's idealist formula on the question of the source of literature and art. It is quite evident that such "chatting" type of life is definitely not life in the heat of struggle of the worker-peasant-soldier masses as taught by Chairman Mao and is also definitely not the "revolutionary vortex" as taught by Mr. Lu Hsün. It can only be the "life" of "driving around in an automobile" as taught by Liu Shao-ch'i, or a pool of stagnant water spreading the bourgeois stench. In advocating the use of "chatting" to fill in the vacuum of life, Lin Piao vainly attempted to lure the revolutionary writers and artists away from the practice of the three great revolutionary movements by the workers, peasants and soldiers and away from the turbulent mainstream of social life so as to cut off the source of life of socialist literature and art.

In advocating the use of "chatting" to "associate thought with problems," to touch off "a flash," to "develop thought," to "weave out" works and to draw a line of recognition from consciousness to consciousness, Lin Piao had done nothing more than to harp on once again the old tune of the "theory of self-expansion," to reprint the "theory of subjectivity" of the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique, and to "develop" the Hu Feng-type of "subjective fighting spirit."

Life is the source but the source is higher than life. The artistic images in revolutionary literature and art are the products of the revolutionary writers and artists who have for a long time kept in close touch with life, essentially recognized life and actively reflected life. However, Lin Piao started from idealism on the question of source of literature and art to develop the logic of his "theory of inspiration" and mystify the process of creation: In order to mold artistic images, you must act like those "waiting for enlightenment in order to become a buddha" and wait for "streaks of rain" from the skies and the "flashes" in your mind. Once what you are waiting for comes, you must "grasp it firmly." Otherwise, "it would disappear in no time" and would be gone forever. Then you not only could not reach the paradise of art by means of it but would have to sink among the "ignorant masses." In this connection, Lin Piao did away with the use of the Marxist world outlook to guide creation and the use of the proletarian stand and viewpoint to analyze, select, refine and sum up the themes collected through daily experience, and what was left was but only a kind of subconscious, non-rational spiritual phenomenon that flickered like the will-o'-the-wisp. This is really "mysterious in the extreme and the gate to all mysteries."

But who can be deceived by the way of feigning to be god? In the course of creation, there is often the phenomenon of ideas flitting through the mind that enables one suddenly see light. However, this is not any mysterious "inspiration" but the normal phenomenon of the deepening of understanding. Without the flow with a source, there are no rolling waves. Without the ocean of

the life of the people, there are not the sprays of thought leaping in the writers. But for his "acquaintance" through prolonged "quiet observation" of such a character as Ah Q in social life, Lu Hsün could not have "concentrated his mind" and quickly and vividly molded this typical image of Ah Q. The appearance of a good artistic reflection, a line of poetry, a melody, a plot or a picture in the mind of a writer or artist sometimes may seem to be accidental, but actually it is the inevitable outcome of his having observed and experienced life for a long time, and having analyzed and studied again and again the themes collected through daily experience. It often leads from a vague impression through restlessness to a sharp appearance, and is not something divine that suddenly appears and disappears. A writer has to lay hold of and analyze the perceptual themes of life collected through practice, raise them to the plane of rational knowledge of life, transform them once again into perceptual artistic images, bring them back to practice for testing the social effect of his works, and go through the processes of life, recognition and expression once again. Isn't this in complete conformity with the basic laws of the Marxist theory of knowledge?

Lin Piao one-sidedly exaggerated certain salient features in the process of literary and art creation before he injected into them the poison of religious mysticism for use to "develop" Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang's fallacies of "special laws" and "extraordinary talent." Like Plato who advocated that "a poet could not write poetry without losing his normal balance of mind and sinking into fantasy," and like "On Dreams" and "On Divine Spirit," it could only demonstrate the wild imagination of idealism.

Idealism has for a long time played the role of "the maid to theology." The more Lin Piao and company adorn the "theory of inspiration" with all sorts of religious mantle, the more they will show their cloven hooves. Taking for example their "genius" and "super-genius" that "stand above history, above reality, above practice and above the masses," they can be described as soaring with divine light, mysterious beyond fathoming and beyond our reach. But since they are so "high" and could not be found in history, in reality, in practice and among the masses, it can be seen that they have sunk into the most filthy place. Hasn't this also shown the bottom of their high-sounding nescience?

Lin Piao's "theory of inspiration" has not only mystified but also vulgarized literary and art creation. He looked upon the arduous and complicated process of creation as one plus one equal two, and talked nonsense saying that by assembling the "ideological parts" caused by the eruption of "inspiration," it was possible "to turn out a complete thing" and "write good works." This method of creation is not only idealistic but also metaphysical. It is precisely the method of piecing together the dialectical relations that cut apart the common character and the individual personality which Lenin had criticized in his "Letter to Almand."

Materialist dialectics tells us that any specific thing stands for the unity of the common character and the individual personality, and the image of art is also the unity of the common character and the individual personality. In order to mold "a typical character in a typical environment," the revolutionary writers and artists must strive to lay hold of the link between the common character and the individual personality and raise their ability in perceiving

the phenomenon of a thing and seeing through the essence of the thing. They must be good at grasping from the whole and from the essence "this particular" image of the character in the process of creation and vividly manifesting "this particular" image through artistic abstraction. They must use the specific to reflect the general and to reveal the essence of life and the trend of historical development. However, Lin Piao cut apart the dialectical relations between the common character and the individual personality, and distorted the principle of typification in literature and art as the piecing together of fragmentary images that flit through the mind and the disorderly accumulation of "ideological parts." In what way is this different from the impressionist school which takes the subjective and flitting impressions as the basic content of artistic expression? In what way is this different from Berkeley's "assembly of concepts" or Mach's "reunion of senses"?

In advocating the method of mixing "inspiration," Lin Piao peddled not only such deceitful things as the "secrets of composition" of the old society, but also the decadent bourgeois literary and art thought of the West. Today, with the Marxist theory of knowledge penetrating ever deeper into the mind of people, "it is already out of date to think that, to the artists, art is the eurption of 'inspiration' which makes them feel comfortable and solves all problems for them like sneezing is to those with itching nostrils" (words of Lu Hsün). How ugly, preposterous and reactionary it is that Lin Piao should expect people to "feel out" the "road" to creation according to his philosophy of "sneezing"!

In advocating the "theory of inspiration," Lin Piao had of course his political objective--to serve his counter-revolutionary revisionist line and counter-revolutionary politics. The advocates of the "theory of inspiration" at all times and in all countries were fanatical advocates of the "theory of genius." Kant, the German bourgeois idealist philosopher of the 18th century, fused transcendentalism and nescience, as well as "inspiration" and "genius" into one. As the stage capitalism was developing into imperialism, Nietzsche used the "theory of inspiration" as the evidence of the "superman" philosophy and "will of power" in defense of the hegemony of the monopoly bourgeoisie and fascism. He declared that only the "superman" with the highest gift could get hold of "inspiration," and only the "superman" was qualified to seize power, bare his claws and fangs, enslave the people and conquer the weak. Lin Piao and company raised a hue and cry on the need to grasp firmly "inspiration" in the sphere of literature and art and wildly barked that in the political sphere, they also would not retract the "theory of genius" even though knives were set against their necks. They also described themselves as "supermen"in a vain attempt to mount the rostrum in the name of genius. In the past, Nietzsche said that when the "inspiration" of the "great genius" came, "the mind is all of a sudden as bright as the lightning" and "strength and divine power" "suddenly erupted" after it. Lin Piao and company also lauded inspiration to the skies, thinking that once their "inspiration" "flashed," they could "have everything under their command and everything at their disposal." However, those who disdained dialectical materialism could not but be punished. Just like Nietzsche who had to spend his last days in the lunatic asylum in those years, Lin Piao and company also could only make their exit without having everything under their

command and everything at their disposal. From this teacher by negative example, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, we must see more clearly that idealism is the weapon and propaganda tool of the reactionaries, and hence make even more deep-going criticism of revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook.

* * *

RIVER CONTROL

The Correct Road To Harnessing Rivers

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 18, 1973)

It is a season of bumper harvest, and a gladdening sight can be seen all over the Hai River basin. The man-made lakes at the foot of the eastern range of the imposing Taihang Mountains are full. On the plain and along the banks of the newly opened Tzuya New Canal and the Fuyang New Canal, plots of bright green wheat are growing luxuriantly. At the threshing floor of the countryside and by the side of the highway piles of bright orange sorghum and golden corn and rice are stacked up or spread out for drying. This year fresh bumper harvests have been reaped both in grain crops and such economic crops as cotton and groundnut over vast areas drained by the Hai River in Hopei, Shantung, Peking and Tientsin.

Due to the abnormal climatic conditions all over the world, the climate was also abnormal at the Hai River basin in China. This spring, owing to a drought, all the big and small rivers there almost stopped flowing and there was little or no water in the reservoirs and ponds. For a time, the area afflicted by the drought reached over 50,000,000 mow. By summer, some of the places were ravaged by torrential rains, and in August and September, it rained continuously over the greater part of the region. Some places were also hit by natural disasters such as storm, hail, plant diseases and insect pests, which brought serious threats to agricultural production. However, the people of the Hai River basin, glowing with revolutionary spirit after criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work, fully made use of such engineering projects as reservoirs, ditches, canals, pump-wells and sluice gates built for the permanent control of the Hai River, fought a sustained and tenacious battle, triumphed over such calamities as the unprecedented spring drought, flood and waterlogging, and enabled the Hai River basin, which hitherto was plagued by calamities and low-yield, to triumph over the calamities and score a high-yield in agriculture.

Harnessing a River and Transforming a Large Tract of Land

The great call of "The Hai River must be brought under permanent control" sounded by Chairman Mao has clearly indicated the orientation for basically transforming the aspect of agricultural production in the Hai River basin. In the past ten years, for the sake of eliminating calamities caused by floods and waterlogging and improving the capacity of the fields to withstand drought, the broad masses of the people living at the basin have, under the unified plans of the state, adopted the method of concentrating their strength to fight a battle of annihilation, and harnessed one by one the tributaries at the middle and lower reaches of the river. At the time of regulating the river, they have energetically fitted the two banks of the river with complete sets of farm irrigation projects and built high-yield and stable-yield fields to create conditions for accelerating the pace of agricultural development.

The battle of annihilation for the permanent control of the Hai River commenced with the harnessing of the Tzuya River in 1966. The Tzuya River is a

river with the largest number of tributaries and most endangered by flood water among the five large rivers of the Hai River system. Several floods in history mainly occurred in this area. The battle for harnessing the Tzuya River started in the district of Heilungkang. This district is bounded by the Wei Canal, the South Canal, the Fuyang River and the Tzuya River and encompasses 46 hsien and municipalities including Hantan, Hsingt'ai, Hengshui, Ts'angchou and the T'ientsin administrative district in Hopei Province and a hsien of the Tientsin municipality. It is a very large piece of enclosed low-lying land most seriously threatened by the flood water of the Tzuya River system. The area of farmland in Heilungkang district comprises a third of the farmland in the whole of Hopei Province and its population about a quarter of that of the province. Because of waterlogging in nine years out of ten, the soil there was seriously saponified, and the area was also one of the main grain deficient districts in Hopei Province.

From the winter of 1965 to the spring of 1966, Hopei Province organized a formidable army of nearly 500,000 people from 84 hsien and municipalities in seven administrative districts to carry out the all-round regulation of the nine trunk rivers and 35 larger tributaries in the Heilungkang district. Meanwhile, the hsien, communes and production brigades, by mobilizing the masses, also excavated and dredged all the tributaries and more than 73,000 drainage ditches in the basin. The completion of this engineering project initially transformed this enclosed low-lying land of Heilungkang into a water conservation system crisscrossed with rivers and ditches for unobstructed drainage and irrigation.

Closely following this, Hopei Province and Tientsin municipality, battling in concert, organized a formidable army of 450,000 to harness the river and they cut out the 140-plus-kilometer Tzuya New Canal alongside the Tzuya River to provide another outlet to the sea for the flood water which used to flow into the marshland. From the winter of 1967 to the spring of 1968, they again cut out at the upper reaches of the Tzuya River the Fuyang New Canal which was linked up with the Tzuya New Canal, strengthened the embankments along the whole length, and also constructed four key projects at Hsien hsien and Ch'uanyün and other places along the new canal.

The all-round regulation of the Tzuya River brought pronounced changes to the look of the Heilungkang district. When it rained heavily in 1964, because there was no outlet for the flood water, most of the hsien and communes in this area were stricken by the calamity and production fell. After the regulation of the river, the precipitation in July 1966 in some of the hsien and communes was even heavier than in 1964, but the flood water was safely carried away by the newly opened canals into the sea, and a good harvest was insured in agricultural production. This summer, it rained continuously and heavily over 14 of the hsien of Hantan and Hsingt'ai districts at the upper reaches of the Heilungkang district, but the flood water passing through the Heilungkang district, flowed smoothly along the newly opened Fuyang New Canal and the Nanp'ai Canal into the Gulf of Chili. From 1953 to 1963, the district of Heilungkang was often ravaged by calamities and output was low, and the state had to supply the district with more than 87,000,000 catties of grain. Since the harnessing of the Hai River, this aspect gradually changed over the years and grain production increased every year. By 1969 it became self-sufficient in food grain. This year, this district has again reaped a twin-harvest in grain and cotton and made

contributions toward changing the condition of sending grain north from the south. The regulation of the Heilungkang district has radically tamed the troublesome river and provided experience for developing agricultural production. People called this "harnessing a river and transforming a large tract of land." Because many engineering projects could produce immediate results that very same year, the zeal of the masses for harnessing the river became stronger and stronger, thus effectively lending impetus to progress in the permanent control of the Hai River.

Battles of annihilation followed one after another. After the people of Hopei Province dredged the tributaries south and north of the Tach'ing River and strengthened the flood-control embankments, they again fought shoulder to shoulder with the people of Peking and Tientsin municipalities in excavating the Yungting New Canal and the Peking Sewage Canal, regulated the courses of the Ch'aopai River, the Chi Canal and the North Canal, opened up additional egresses to the sea so that the Yungting River system and the North Canal could also have direct access to the sea. The people of Shantung and Hopei, working in concert, dredged the Changwei New Canal which flowed directly into the sea. At the same time, the people of northern Shantung also regulated two principal rivers there--the Machia River and the T'uhai River. They also dug the Tehui New Canal between the two rivers to increase the capacity for discharging flood water and drainage.

Hundreds of thousands are fighting on the Hai River front, and all communes and production brigades are involved in engineering projects. In the past ten years, under unified planning, the people of the Hai River basin have universally regulated the five major river systems, and excavated and dredged 34 key river passages including the Tzuya New Canal, the Yungting New Canal, the Changwei New Canal and the Tach'ing River with a total length of more than 3,700 kilometers, or more than double the length of the famous Chinese Grand Canal which links the north and the south. During the slack farming season in winter and spring each year, an army of several hundred thousand strong went to the front and converged their efforts in digging rivers and building embankments and key projects. In the rear areas, millions of commune members sunk wells, dug ditches, levelled land and fitted together integrated sets of engineering projects in a big way. At present, the whole basin has basically realized a mow of irrigated land per capita, and there is also a marked decrease of saline-alkali land in the area. This year, total grain output in the vast Hai River basin has doubled that of 1963 before the harnessing of the river.

Make Overall Planning and Grasp Flood-Prevention and Drought-Resistance with Both Hands

In the struggle for the permanent control of the Hai River, after the broad masses of the people in the basin built a large number of flood-prevention and drainage projects and initially solved the scourge of flood water and waterlogging, the contradiction of drought again broke to the surface. From practice, the people realized that in order to place the Hai River "under permanent control," they must have water in time of drought and be able to drain the waterlogged land before a bumper harvest could be guaranteed both in times of drought and waterlogging. Based on this demand, while continuing with the construction

of canals and embankments, they energetically grasped such projects as sinking wells and building reservoirs to combat drought, and effectively improved the capacity of the fields to withstand the drought.

For many years, the average annual rainfall at the Hai River basin came to only about 500 millimeters, and about 70 to 80 percent was concentrated in the months of July and August. Many of the rivers became seasonal rivers, swelling heavily during the rainy season and becoming dry after the rain. In order to triumph over the drought and guarantee high yield and stable yield in agriculture, while making full use of surface water, it is also necessary to actively develop underground water. For the past several years, these districts have taken the grasping of the strategic measure of drilling wells to overcome the drought as an important part of the permanent control of the Hai River.

Hengshui hsien in Hopei Province, known as the drought center of North China, had 570,000 mow of arable land, 80 percent of which are upland fields. Although the Fuyang River flows past this hsien, the amount of water which could be diverted is limited and unpredictable during a dry year. In the past, the pump-wells drilled to a depth of scores of meters could only produce acrid water, and it was considered by people as a "water-deficient area." In 1969, the whole hsien organized a well-drilling force of more than 800 people. With the help of the geological department, they made themselves light drilling machines to explore the earth strata, and eventually discovered sweet water deep underground. Wells drilled during the year could be used in the same year, and with water for irrigating the fields, self-sufficiency appeared for the first time in the whole hsien. After that, they began to drill pump-wells in a big way, and in addition to making full use of surface water, they increased the irrigated acreage by 1972 to 260,000 mow, equivalent to almost half of the total cultivable land. In that year there was a severe drought, but the grain output in the whole hsien still reached the highest historical level. This spring, the serious drought continued. The dried soil-layer of the cultivable land was one to two meters deep, water-level in the deep well fell for a time by 28 meters, and all the rivers, ponds and ditches in the whole area were without water. Bringing all their pump-wells into play, the people of Hengshu irrigated their wheat fields round-the-clock, and there was a bumper harvest in summer grain as well as in grain production for the whole year.

The experience of Hengshui hsien in drilling wells to combat the drought attracted attention from other places in the basin. Mass activities for drilling wells extended from the plain on both sides of the Peking-Kuangp'ing railway and to the coast and the mountain regions. They drilled wells not only on dry ground, but also in irrigated areas. They drilled wells not only during the dry period, but also in the west season. From last winter to the present, 150,000 pump-wells have been drilled in various parts of Hopei Province, and more than 90,000 have been fitted with complete sets of equipment. This spring, when the drought was most severe, this province used a total of 300,000 pump-wells for irrigation, irrigated 28,000,000 mow of wheat and made sure of a bumper harvest in autumn grain.

In the struggle to get hold of water for combating drought, based on the principle of integrating drainage with irrigation and making arrangements for drainage as well as for storage, the people of Shantung Province have made

use of the river ways to build locks at regular intervals for storing water to irrigate their fields. Since 1970, Techou district has in succession constructed 14 large locks on the Machia River, the T'uhai River and the Tehui New Canal to turn the channels into sections of reservoirs for storing water. At the same time, by drilling wells in places with the necessary conditions on the one hand and diverting the water of the Yellow River on the other to supplement the source of river and underground water, they have integrated well irrigation with the use of water diverted from the Yellow River for irrigation and initially formed a water conservation network that links up the rivers and ditches and plays a very great part in securing a bumper harvest in time of drought. At present, the whole of the vast land area in northern Shantung is crisscrossed with ditches and canals. From the Changwei New Canal in the north to the Yellow River in the south, the several principal rivers and trunk canals could be linked up with one another, and the irrigated area has expanded to more than 10,000,000 mow. In 1971, they began to become self-supporting in grain, and each year, they also supplied about 2,000,000 piculs of ginned cotton to the state.

Over these years, while repairing and building water and flood-logging projects, various places in the Hai River basin have at the same time also grasped the sinking of pump-wells in a big way and the construction of reservoirs according to local conditions to contain the flood and store water, thus extending the irrigated area. Based on preliminary statistics, there are already more than 490,000 pump-wells in the Hai River basin which is an increase of more than six times that of the figure before the great cultural revolution, and the well-irrigated area has reached more than 40,000,000 mow, representing two-thirds of the total irrigated acreage. Over the past ten years, several hundred irrigated districts using surface water have been completed, and the area irrigated by surface water has increased one and a half times compared with pre-liberation days. The improved capacity of the fields to withstand the drought has also effectively boosted the development of agricultural production.

Taking "Soil" As the Leading Factor in the Comprehensive Regulation of Soil, Rivers and Forests

Through the practice of struggle the people of the Hai River basin have fully realized that: In order to place the Hai River under permanent control, it is necessary to practice control from the top of the mountain to the fringe of the ocean and from the upper reaches to the lower reaches of the river, and closely combine the regulation of rivers, mountains and the soil with soil as the leading factor to effect the comprehensive regulation of soil, rivers and forests before the calamity-stricken and low-yield outlook of the whole river basin could be completely transformed. Because of this, they have regarded the damming of a gully in the mountain, the construction of a single embankment, the digging of a fish-scale pit, the planting of a single tree, the building of a single ditch or the restoring of a single strip of field at the lower reaches as a component in the permanent control of the Hai River.

The Wafangt'ai production brigade of the Chenan commune in Lingshou hsien is a typical example in adhering to taking soil as the leading factor and firmly adhering to the comprehensive control of mountains, rivers and forests. Since 1964, this production brigade has, in the example of Tachai, dug more than

500,000 fish-scale pits on 210 barren slopes, planted over 2,500,000 trees and afforested more than 9,300 mow of barren hills. While regulating the slopes, they have "changed completely inside out" 82 rock-strewn gullies, used the rock to erect 2,800 embankments and built 420 mow of terraced fields. At present, Wafangt'ai has initially brought soil erosion under control and its grain production has risen a great deal. Since 1966, the average per-mow yield in grain has topped 1,000 catties, and there is also a very impressive development in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries.

Through popularizing the methods of Wafangt'ai, Lingshou hsien and other mountainous and hilly areas have obtained very good results. Their experience has once again proved that the comprehensive regulation of mountains, rivers and forests with soil as the leading factor in the mountainous and hilly areas at the upper reaches of the river is the correct road to developing production and transforming the outlook of the mountainous areas.

In the past, because some areas on the plain at the lower reaches of the Hai River basin were constantly ravaged by floods, they became silted up, and the area of saline-alkali land amounted to about one-third of the total cultivable land area in the whole basin. The regulation of the channels of the larger tributaries at the lower reaches of the Hai River has basically removed the threats of flood and waterlogging. In addition, because wells have been sunk for combating the drought and rivers have been dammed for storing water in recent years, the capacity for resistance to drought has further improved. However, in the hope of enabling agriculture to maintain high yield and stable yield, while regulating the rivers, land must be deep-turned and levelled to improve the soil at the same time on the plain. In the low-lying, saline-alkali areas, energetic efforts must be made in building table fields and strip fields, digging deep ditches, and eliminating and reducing alkalinity to transform production conditions.

At the time of exercising a firm hold on water conservation construction, the Peking suburbs have in the past two years levelled land on a large scale with very good results. From 1971 to the present, the whole suburban district has levelled more than 2,400,000 mow of land. Inability to grasp the soil also means inability to preserve water, and the advantages of water also could not be brought into full play. The levelling of land over a vast area could also enable irrigation installations to bring their advantages more fully into play. This year, under the condition of a drought followed by waterlogging, total grain yield and per-unit-area yield still exceeded the highest historical level. By placing saline-alkali and low-lying land under comprehensive control, Chinghai hsien in Tientsin municipality has also obtained a very good experience. In the past, this hsien was a place marked by the concentration of flood and waterlogging at the Heilungkang basin. This hsien had nine major marshes and shallows, and the Chiak'ou marsh was the most notorious. After the regulation of the Tzuya River, the greater part of the flood water at the upper reaches follows the newly dug channel south of Chinghai hsien into the Gulf of Chili, thus greatly reducing the waterlogged area in the whole hsien.

Through many years of struggle against calamities caused by floods and waterlogging, the cadres and commune members of this hsien have realized

that alkalinity is brought along by water and could be washed away by water. Drainage without irrigation would be useless in combating drought. Irrigation alone without drainage would lead to waterlogging and alkalinity. Only with both drainage and irrigation could there be production increase. Since 1970, the hsien has in succession linked up the 51 trunk canals, more than 300 lateral ditches, the 48 large and medium pumping stations and the supporting sluice gates to form a system of deep ditches and river network with all the ditches joined together and all the stations linked together. They have succeeded to the point that when a single locality is flooded, the whole hsien would start pumping out water, and when there is water in a single river, the whole hsien could be irrigated. They have also adopted further measures to level the land, improve the soil, plant trees and carry out afforestation and strengthen the embankments and dikes. In conjunction with building orderly roads between the fields, they have succeeded in building a network of orderly canals and ditches, planted trees along the road and the ditches and gradually brought about the realization of garden culture. Over the past few years, the area of saline-alkali land in the whole hsien has been reduced from the former 730,000 mow to 200,000 mow, and the area of irrigated fields increased from 260,000 mow to 640,000 mow. This hsien which formerly was a grain deficient hsien quickly became a hsien with surplus grain. Since 1966, it has on an average contributed 23,000,000 catties of grain to the state a year.

From the foothills of the T'aiheng Mountains to the shore of the Gulf of Chili, the broad masses of people engaged in the struggle for permanent control of the Hai River, by bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, have made important contributions toward the radical elimination of the scourge of flood and the transformation of the calamity-stricken and low-yield outlook. In leading this mighty battle, Party organizations of various localities at the basin, have mobilized the people to integrate placing the Haiho River under permanent control with learning from Tachai in agriculture. In engineering work, they have integrated the regulation of river channels with the fitting together of parts in a big way, and the linking of major regulation projects with minor ones. They have integrated making use of surface water with the rational development of underground water, and the regulation of rivers and mountains with soil improvement to provide valuable experience for the all-round regulation of the rivers. At present, inspired by the spirit of the 10th Congress, the people of the Hai River basin are determined to follow the revolutionary line indicated by Chairman Mao, and struggle valiantly for completely transforming the outlook of agricultural production and further placing the Hai River under proper control.

- The Investigation Unit of the Ministry of Water Conservation and Electric Power and NCNA Reporter

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UNITED FRONT

Liao Cheng-chih, Lo Ching-chang and Li Chih-teh Meet and Fete Mr. Yeh Nan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, lo ching-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy secretary-general of the state council, and li chih-teh, responsible member of the united front work department under the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met and feted yeh nan, son of kuomintang party veteran mr. yeh chu-tsang and former deputy chief of no. 2 bureau of the ministry of national defence of the kuomintang. they had a cordial conversation together.

present on the occasion were yeh lai-shih, hu sha, chao kuan-chi, wu kuang-tzu and hsiao hsin-wen.

ORTHOPEDICS

Wuhan Hospital Achieves Good Results in Treating Bone and Joint Injuries

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Nov. 28, 1973)

the number one teaching hospital of the wuhan medical college is treating bone and joint injuries by a combined method of chinese and western medicine. the orthopedists first reduce the fracture by hand under anesthesia and use small splints of fir bark for localized immobilization.

many injuries have healed faster than by conventional methods, with good functional recovery of the affected limb. patients suffer little pain and few complications or after-effects. the small splints are light, flexible and can absorb moisture. fir bark is readily available in southern china. the method is convenient for use in hilly and rural areas as well as in cities.

the hospital now can handle most of the closed fractures and joint injuries without resorting to surgery. orthopedists only operate on patients with fractures that involve severely injured nerves and blood vessels.

this combined method of chinese and western medicine has also been successfully used for fractures that are difficult to reduce, including fracture of the external condyle of the humerus with rotation of the fragment, fracture of the internal epicondyle with the fragment impacted into the elbow joint and shaft fracture of the thigh-bone.

the hospital has treated 21 patients for fracture of the external condyle of the humerus with rotation since 1971. the cure rate reached 95 per cent by manual reduction and localized immobilization with small splints of fir bark.

a young peasant whose left thigh had been crushed was admitted into the hospital. the upper section of the thigh-bone had broken into pieces and become angulated. a loose fragment between the bone ends lay in a transverse position, and the leg was shortened by two centimetres due to displacement. formerly, bone traction had to be done for a patient with such a severe injury.

but the orthopedic surgeons in the hospital studied the displacement of the patient's fracture on an x-ray film and reversed the directions of displacement, using different skills of manipulation, and reduced the fractured fragments into good alignment by hand despite the thick flesh of the thigh. then they gave the fracture localized immobilization by small splints of fir bark and used skin traction.

an x-ray examination 25 days later showed much newly formed bone at the fracture ends. the patient had bony union and could move about in a little over one month.

in the past few years the hospital has used this combined method instead of bone traction in treating 93 patients with thigh-bone fracture. the fractures have healed in fairly good position and alignment. bony union is achieved much more rapidly than before.

FARM MACHINES

China Builds More Farm Machinery Plants

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1973)

ninetysix
per cent of china's more than 2,000 counties now have plants to repair and produce farm machinery. a network covers the county, commune and brigade levels to ensure maintenance of machinery.

in line with the general principle for developing the national economy, that is, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", china pays close attention to industries that serve agriculture. a number of big farm machinery plants have been built and measures taken to help counties build smaller farm machinery plants and the communes and production brigades establish repair stations.

the county farm machinery plants have increased remarkably since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution seven years ago. they make farm machines suited to local conditions, but the emphasis is on doing repairs for people's communes and production brigades. the no. 2 farm machinery plant in chungshan county of kwangtung province repairs machines as soon as they are sent in by communes or brigades. thanks to the joint efforts of the plant and the commune and brigade repair stations, over 90 per cent of the tractors in the county are well maintained.

many county plants used to depend on big industrial centres for most of their spare parts. quite a number now make their own spare parts.

adhering to the principle of self-reliance, workers in the county plants have made technical innovations to improve their equipment. the county farm machinery plants in northeast china's kirin province have made 1,016 pieces of machinery of various kinds since 1969. this accounts for one-third of their present equipment. a farm machinery plant in the fuhsin mongolian autonomous county of liaoning province has made machinery for its own use and delivered more than 80 pieces of equipment to the commune and brigade repair stations.

GOOD HARVESTS

Northwest China Corridor Reports Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 29, 1973)

chinese peasants in kansu corridor, an important grain producer in northwest china, reaped a good harvest in the teeth of a drought this year. total grain output of the 17 counties and one city in the area increased by five per cent over last year's.

six of the counties and chiayukuan city reached the three-ton target for per-hectare yield set in the national programme for agricultural development, and three of them topped 3.7 tons.

a thousand kilometres long and a hundred kilometres wide, the corridor lies across the ancient "silk road" linking china with western asia. near a big desert, it has little rainfall.

the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and commune members was greatly raised after criticizing lin piao and rectifying the style of work. since last year, great efforts have been made to improve farming conditions. many reservoirs have been constructed, and 3,000 kilometres of ditches and 4,400 pump wells have been built. this has increased the irrigated acreage by 23,000 hectares.

minchin county bordering on the desert was hit by a very serious drought this year. the more than 1,000 new wells there helped achieve a grain harvest ten per cent bigger than last year's.

China Has Good Tobacco Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1973)

this year's tobacco harvest in china's leading producers of honan, yunnan, kweichow and anhwei provinces was good.

central china's honan province, the biggest producer, planted 76,000 hectares this year and output totalled 29 per cent over that for 1972, setting a new record.

yuchi administrative region in southwest china is the leading producer of the well-known yunnan tobacco. compared with 1972, output rose by 11 per cent, with first quality tobacco rising by 50 per cent.

cadres and commune members in the areas followed the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development". hsuchang administrative region is a major tobacco producer in honan province. there was a lot of rain during the growing period but the tobacco grew well because the peasants loosened the soil deeply and applied more fertilizer.

commune members in yunnan province carried water to cope with a long dry spell.

people in various areas used good tobacco strains and better curing methods. output increased and quality improved.

the commune members in honan province have so far sold more than 100,000 tons of tobacco to the state. those in kweichow province have sold four times as much as in 1972, and anhwei peasants sold twice as much.

COAL MINES

New Coal Mine in Central China

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Nov. 29, 1973)

a newly-built coal mine with an annual capacity of 900,000 tons has recently gone into production in pingtingshan of honan province, central china. all working processes ranging from cutting, tunnelling, ventilating to hauling are mechanized.

the rising socialist enthusiasm of the workers, cadres and technicians speeded up the construction. they completed the 60-metre-high reinforced concrete pit-head frame in 100 days as against 130 days originally planned. in the course of construction, attention was paid to using as little farmland as possible.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

"Heroic Albanian People's Glorious Festival Day"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1973)

today's "people's daily" carries an editorial entitled "the heroic albanian people's glorious festival day" in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the liberation of albania. the editorial reads:

today is the 29th anniversary of the liberation of albania. on this glorious festival day, the chinese people, cherishing militant friendship and rejoicing wholeheartedly, extend warm fraternal greetings to the heroic albanian people.

the albanian people are a heroic people with a glorious tradition. under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people, displaying their revolutionary fighting spirit, rose to wage heroic struggle against the italian and german fascist aggressors. relying on their own efforts, they liberated their motherland in step with the triumphant advance in the whole anti-fascist war, overthrew the domestic reactionary rule, established the people's regime, and ushered in a new era of building socialism in the history of albania.

over the past 29 years, the albanian people have valiantly advanced on the broad road of socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the party of labour. carrying a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other, relying on their own efforts and working hard, they scored great achievements, transforming a poor and backward albania into a socialist country with modern industry and collectivized agriculture. in recent years, the albanian people have further brought about an upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction. the life of the party and state has been further revolutionized, the dictatorship of the proletariat still more consolidated and national defence capability further strengthened. the socialist consciousness of the people has been steadily raised and socialist economy and culture are prospering with each passing day. today, the albanian people are engaged in a valiant struggle to fulfil and overfulfil the fighting tasks set by the 5th five-year plan. of late, under the

direct initiative of comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people have been carrying forward the struggle against the influences of bourgeois and revisionist ideology in the various fields of life. we wholeheartedly wish the glorious albanian party of labour and the heroic albanian people new and still greater victories in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the albanian party of labour and the albanian people are firmly opposed to the policies of aggression and expansion pursued by u.s. imperialism and soviet social imperialism, are opposed to the power politics and hegemonism of the superpowers and support the revolutionary struggle of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world. in defiance of violence and pressure, the albanian party of labour and the albanian people are waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the soviet revisionist renegade clique and have made important contributions in the struggle against modern revisionism. the albanian people's spirit of daring to fight has won the admiration of genuine communists and revolutionary people the world over.

the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania, cemented in protracted revolutionary struggles are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; they have withstood the test of violent storms and are unbreakable. our two parties, two countries and two peoples have always supported and encouraged each other and fought shoulder to shoulder. in these joyous days of nation-wide celebrations in albania, we wholeheartedly hope that the great friendship between the two parties and two peoples of china and albania will remain evergreen exclamation

Albanian Ambassador and Wife Gives Reception in Celebration of 29th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1973)

behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife gave a reception this evening to celebrate the 29th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

attending the reception were li teh-sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; ni chih-fu,

alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; and keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, also attended the reception.

present at the reception were the albanian military friendship delegation with petrit dume as its leader and hito cako and arif hasko as its deputy leaders, comrades of the albanian embassy in china and other albanian comrades now in peking.

ambassador behar shtylla and foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception.

ambassador behar shtylla in his speech gave an account of the great achievements the albanian people have made in all fields under the leadership of the party of labour with comrade enver hoxha at its head. "the people's republic of albania has become a sovereign socialist state with advanced socialist industry, agriculture and culture as well as a strong defence capacity, a country where the evils of the old society have been liquidated once and for all," he declared.

the ambassador continued: "the albanian people, vigilant and brave, are building socialism in the conditions of a hostile encirclement, but the people's republic of albania has not been, and will never be, isolated. she has numerous comrades and friends all over the world." he stressed: "the albanian people are bound with the great chinese people in a close, revolutionary, unfailing and fraternal friendship. our two peoples are united by the same ideals and by the struggle against the same enemies." "there is no force on earth which can impair this friendship."

the ambassador praised the chinese people who, under the leadership of the communist party of china, in faithfully applying the correct revolutionary line and the marxist-leninist teachings of chairman mao tsetung, have attained enormous victories.

he said: "the tenth congress of the chinese communist party, the congress of unity and victory, has opened new and still brighter prospects for the flourishing and further consolidation of socialist china in all fields."

in his speech, foreign minister chi peng-fei extended warm congratulations and festival greetings to the albanian party of labour, the albanian government and the fraternal albanian people on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people.

he said, the albanian people, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, have achieved tremendous successes in socialist revolution and construction by working hard with pick in one hand and rifle in the other. they have made valuable contributions in the fight against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and in supporting the revolution of the people of various countries and thus won a high prestige in the world. "full of confidence," he continued, "the albanian people are now energetically striving for the implementation of the resolutions of the 6th congress of the albanian party of labour and the fulfilment of the fifth five-year plan. we sincerely wish the fraternal albanian people still greater victories on their road of advance."

he said: "the chinese and albanian parties and our two countries and peoples, who are bound together by marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, have forged a profound revolutionary friendship and established close cooperation in protracted revolutionary struggles. we are deeply convinced that in the days to come our two peoples will, as in the past, support and encourage each other, learn from each other and fight shoulder to shoulder to win new victories in our common struggle."

among other guests were leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee yu chan, chang tsai-chien, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, liu tao-sheng, chang chi-hui, liu hsien-chuan, chai shu-fan, han tsung-cheng, tao chi, yang tien-kuei, sun hsiao-feng, yao hsiao-cheng, chu mu-chih, fang kao, hsu han-ping, chu hui-fen, yang chun-sheng, mao teh-hou and li en-chiu.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Vice Chairman Li Teh-sheng Meets Albanian Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1973)

li teh-sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, this afternoon met and had a photograph taken with all members of the military friendship delegation of the people's army of albania. leader of the delegation is petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the general staff of the people's army of albania, and deputy leaders are hito cako, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla was present on the occasion.

in a fraternal atmosphere, vice-chairman li teh-sheng had a cordial and friendly conversation with delegation leader petrit dume and deputy leaders hito cako and arif hasko, ambassador behar shtylla, and members of the delegation qazim kapisyzi, nikollaq sallabanda, ndreko cabeli and other comrades.

also present were chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the c.p.l.a., tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the c.p.l.a., yu chan, vice-foreign minister, jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee and chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence and wu hao-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy in albania.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Argentina for Jamaica

(NCNA-English Buenos Aires, Nov. 27, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation left here for jamaica today after concluding its friendly visit to this country.

the delegation with chiu chung-hui as leader and liu ching and chin shu as deputy leaders was seen off at the airport by dora mason de malone, president of the argentine table tennis federation, and other leaders of the federation as well as argentine sportsmen.

also present at the airport were yang mai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in argentina, and representatives of chinese residents in this country.

during its stay in argentina, the chinese table tennis team played six friendly matches with argentine teams. among the spectators were pedro vazquez, secretary of sports, and rodolfo traversi, under-secretary of sports, of the ministry of social welfare, as well as felix dalimi, president of the argentine confederation of sports. the good skill and sportsmanship of the players of both countries won warm applause from the spectators.

the chinese delegation had received warm and friendly hospitality from the argentine government and people since its arrival in this country on november 12. through their visit the chinese sportsmen had made friends with many argentines and furthered the friendship between the sportsmen and people of both countries. argentine friends hailed the visit of the chinese table tennis players as a "golden argentine table tennis festival".

on the afternoon of november 13, members of the delegation were invited to give a talk over two television stations in the argentine capital. the chinese table tennis players also gave performances for the tv viewers.

during their stay in argentina, members of the delegation also visited schools, factories and the cities of mendoza and cordoba. on november 26 they placed a wreath before the monument to argentine national hero san martin.

the chinese embassy in argentina gave a reception for the visit of the chinese delegation to this country. among the more than 100 guests present at the reception was felix dalimi, president of the argentine confederation of sports.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets New Iraqi Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1973)

foreign minister chi peng-fei today met falih a. razzak al-sammarraie, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of iraq to china, and discussed with him matters concerning the presentation of his credentials.

China, Iraq Sign Minutes of Talks on Building Mosul Bridge

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Nov. 27, 1973)

the minutes of the talks between iraq and china on building the mosul bridge were signed here on november 25 by hsu ju-shan, head of the chinese bridge working team, and hani amen al sherif, general director for road and bridge at the iraqi works and housing ministry, on behalf of their governments.

the bridge will be built with chinese assistance in accordance with the protocol for developing economic and technical cooperation between china and iraq.

chinese ambassador to iraq hu cheng-fang was present at the signing ceremony.

after the ceremony, minister of works and housing muhsen dezayee received and had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador and the members of the chinese bridge working team.

Iraqi Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1973)

falih a. razzak al-gammarraie, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of iraq to china, this morning presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were aref m. ali karim, minister, and b.k. ghazal and f.s. ziada, second secretaries, of the iraqi embassy in peking.

ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, tsao ke-chiang, director of the department of west asian and north african affairs, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kaheita Okazaki and Other Japanese Friends Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1973)

kaheita okazaki, leader, and shunichi matsumoto, deputy leader, of the japanese japan-china memorandum trade delegation, and their party, wound up their visit in peking and left here by air today to tour sian and other places before going home. they were accompanied by leading members of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china liu hsi-wen and wu shu-tung.

the japanese guests were seen off at the airport by president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih and leading members of other departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wang wen-lin and tsui ping.

on hand were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa, minister of the japanese embassy here kensuke yanagiya, and other japanese friends now in peking.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean "Aprok River" Women's Basketball Team Plays Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1973)

the "aprok river" women's basketball team of the korean ministry of public security had a friendly match with the peking team in the workers' indoor stadium here this evening.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, minister of the physical culture and sports commission wang meng, vice-foreign minister ma wen-po, vice-ministers of public security tseng wei and huang ching-hsi, and vice-chairmen of the peking municipal revolutionary committee yang shou-shan and liu chuan-hsin watched the match and prior to it, had a cordial and friendly conversation with kim myong uk, leader of the "aprok river" women's basketball delegation of the ministry of public security. korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking li jae pil were present on the occasion.

before the match started, teng hsiao-ping, wang meng, kim myong uk and hyun jun keuk stepped down from the rostrum and cordially shook hands with the players.

the indoor stadium this evening was alive with expressions of the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and korea. the players of the two countries won repeated applauses from the more than 14,000 spectators for their sportsmanship and skill.

the delegation returned here on november 27 after visiting other chinese places. this evening's match was the last one on its current china tour.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Friendship Delegation Arrives in Sam Neua

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1973)

the chinese friendship delegation arrived in sam neua yesterday for a visit to the liberated areas of laos at the invitation of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, according to kpl.

the delegation is led by chen kang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee and vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee. the deputy leader of the delegation is liu hsi-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council.

the chinese guests were met at the laos-vietnam border by maysouk saysompheng and sinkapo chounlamani, members of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, and savay, a cadre from the supreme command of the lao people's liberation army.

upon its arrival at sam neua, the delegation was warmly welcomed by sisavat, chanmi, sisana sisane, apheui keobounheuang and other members of the l.p.f. central committee.

col. deuan sounnalath, vice-chairman of the alliance committee of the lao patriotic neutralist forces, mme. phayboun phonsena and mr. thao pheng, standing members of the alliance committee of the l.p.n.f. were also present on the occasion.

more than 5,000 cadres, armymen, workers and people lined the road leading to the guest house of the l.p.f.c.c. to welcome the delegation. the crowds burst into thunderous cheers, hailing the friendship and militant solidarity between the lao and chinese peoples.

on its way to the lao liberated areas, the delegation made a stop over in hanoi, where it was warmly welcomed and seen off by khamphay boupha, member of the l.p.f. central committee and head of the l.p.f. representation in the democratic republic of viet nam, hoang tuan, secretary general of the viet nam-china friendship association, and others.

kpl carried a commentary today extending warm welcome to the chinese friendship delegation.

the commentary points out, "through the visit of the chinese friendship delegation to the lao liberated areas, the solidarity and mutual support and assistance between the lao and chinese peoples will be further strengthened and consolidated."

Prince Souphanouvong Receives Chinese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Sam Neua, Nov. 29, 1973)

prince souphanouvong, chairman, and sithon khommadam and faydang, vice-chairmen of the central committee of the lao patriotic front received yesterday morning at the headquarters of the l.p.f. central committee the chinese friendship delegation with chen kang as leader and liu hsi-chang as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were nhia vu, member of the standing committee, sisavat, maysouk and sinkapo, members of the l.p.f. central committee.

the two sides had friendly talks in a very cordial atmosphere on the militant friendship and unity between the peoples of china and laos.

prince souphanouvong warmly welcomed the chinese friendship delegation on its visit to the lao liberated areas and wished the visit a success.

chen kang expressed the desire of the delegation to learn from the heroic lao people.

yesterday afternoon, khamsouk keola, chairman, and deuan sounnalath, vice-chairman of the alliance of patriotic neutralist forces in laos received the chinese delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with it.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

PLA Men's Basketball Team Leaves Pakistan for Home

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 29, 1973)

the men's basketball team of the chinese people's liberation army left here for home this morning after a 3-week friendly visit to pakistan.

it was seen off at the airport by air commodore rifat mahmood, president of the pakistan services sports control board, brigadier g.r. kiernander, president of the army sports control committee, as well as pakistani sportsmen.

counsellor chu yen and military attache sun pi-jung of the chinese embassy were also present.

yesterday afternoon, the chinese team played its last match with the rawalpindi zone combined team. education minister a.h. pirzada and other high ranking officials saw the match.

speaking before the match, the education minister said: "the friendship between the governments and peoples of china and pakistan is based on principles. these friendly ties have stood tests in the time of difficulties." "such a friendship will be further strengthened with each passing day," he added. chinese team leader lu ting in his speech thanked the government and people of pakistan for their warm hospitality to the team.

in the evening the chinese embassy gave a reception on the visit of the chinese team. air vice-marshal saeedullah khan and other senior officials and pakistani basketballers attended the reception.

Chinese PLA Men's Basketball Team Back in Peking from Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1973)

the men's basketball team of the chinese people's liberation army led by lu ting and chou ching-yi returned here by air today after a friendly visit to pakistan.

it was met at the airport by wang ti-kang, secretary general, and liu yung-shou, head of the propaganda department, of the p.l.a. general political department, chao chun-cheng,

deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and leading members of departments concerned of the state commission of physical culture and sports, including wang wen-chung and mou tso-yun.

on hand were group captain sultan muhammad dutta, air attache, and commander m.a. qureshi, naval attache, of the pakistan embassy here.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

What Soviet Union Does After Dishing Up Its "Proposal" on Reduction of Military Budgets

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1973)

since the proposal "on the reduction of military budgets" was dished up at the 28th session of the united nations general assembly, the soviet union has been making a big fuss, bragging that this "proposal" "means an important practical step toward slowing down the arms race" and is "in conformity with the highest welfare and happiness of the people of all countries". they even swore that they would "wage a positive struggle for strengthening international peace and for disarmament."

is it true that this soviet "proposal" is "a practical step" toward slowing down the arms race? are they really eager for peace and disarmament? the answer to this can easily be found when one takes stock of what the soviet union has said and done after putting forward its "proposal".

since the "proposal" was dished up, the military and civilian chieftains of the soviet revisionist clique have kept on advocating arms expansion and war preparations as well as increasing military might.

at the meeting in celebration of the 56th anniversary of the october socialist revolution on november 6 this year, a. kirilenko, member of the political bureau of the central committee of communist party of the soviet union, declared that the soviet union "will work tirelessly" to "maintain" its military forces "at the necessary standard" and "strengthen" the "armed forces" of the soviet union.

on november 7, andrei grechko, soviet minister of defence, said at the military review at the red square that the soviet army would "persevering master new weaponry and technology, perfect its military training in the field,

in the air and on the sea" and at the same time "strengthen the economic and defence capacity of the soviet state".

on november 12, grechko went to the garrison area of the soviet troops in germany and ordered the soviet troops there to "keep the powder dry at any time" and "firmly strengthen combat readiness".

on november 19, the soviet rocket army day, the soviet revisionist clique seized the opportunity to brandish its nuclear strength and resort to nuclear blackmail. soviet papers and journals extensively carried pictures of soviet rockets and nuclear weapons and of the military training of the rocket troops.

on november 16, vladimir tolubko, commander-in-chief of the soviet strategic rocket forces, declared that these forces "now form the backbone of the soviet army's combat might", that "the ground forces, the air force, the navy and anti-aircraft defence forces are armed with powerful rockets" and that "this determines their extensive combat possibilities".

on november 18, sidorov, chief of staff of the soviet rocket and artillery forces, clamoured still more brazenly that soviet rockets and nuclear weapons "can be used in military operations at any time of the year or of the day regardless of weather conditions and guarantee that multiple targets at long range can be destroyed in a most reliable manner".

since the "proposal" was dished up, the soviet revisionist clique has accelerated the pace of its nuclear armament expansion and steadily improved the quality of its nuclear weapons.

on september 27, namely, the day after the soviet "proposal" was dished up, the soviet revisionists conducted in the northern area of the soviet union an underground nuclear explosion at 5.9 on the richter scale. three days later, another blast was set off in the ural river basin. the uppsala seismological institute of sweden registered four successive underground nuclear explosions conducted by the soviet union in the three days ending october 28. one of the explosions was at 7 on the richter scale and was estimated to be five megatons. in mid-september, the soviet union set off an underground nuclear explosion with a similar force. marku baath, head of the seismological institute of sweden, pointed out: "this was the first time in 10 years that the russians had set off two such powerful explosions during the same autumn period."

japanese papers and journals reported that from october 3 to november 21, the soviet union planned to launch four successive "meteorological rockets" in the waters in the pacific adjacent to japan and designated some areas as "danger zones". the soviet union was forced to

cancel its scheduled plan as a result of the japanese government's opposition to these military activities detrimental to japan's civil aviation, sea transport, fishing and other normal activities.

the soviet revisionist clique is now stepping up their efforts to improve the guiding system, perfect multiple independently targetable technology and build nuclear-powered submarines.

since the "proposal" was dished up, the soviet revisionist clique has carried out military threat against other countries through the frequent demonstrations of force by its planes and military vessels everywhere.

on september 27, the long-distance bombardment aviation of the soviet navy sent six heavy bombers to circle above the waters northeast of japan's ogasawara islands for the purpose of threatening the security of the japanese people.

during the october middle east war, 30 more soviet military vessels were sent to the mediterranean, reaching the record figure of 95. the soviet marine corps went board the mediterranean fleet, causing grave worries to many mediterranean countries.

since october, the soviet union has sent an increasing number of military vessels to the indian ocean. it has nearly 20 vessels in the indian ocean originally, exceeding the number of u.s. war vessels there.

on november 23, the political and security committee of the u.n. general assembly adopted a resolution, urging all states to accept the declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace. together with the other superpower and south africa, portugal and israel, the soviet revisionist clique abstained from voting. the soviet revisionists admitted that the resolution would place the soviet union in "an unfavourable position".

these were what the soviet revisionists said and done in the past month or more since they dished up the "proposal", and we could see from them that they have not the slightest sincerity for disarmament

exclamation

the great teacher lenin said: "we should like to see a minimum of general assurances, solemn promises and grandiloquent formulas, and the greatest possible number of the simplest and most obvious decisions and measures." this is precisely the most effective exposure and condemnation of the soviet revisionist clique today.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Prince Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1973)

spanish prince juan carlos de borbon and his wife princess sofia received in madrid yesterday chinese ambassador to spain chen chao-yuan and his wife and had a friendly talk with them, according to a madrid report. the prince has been appointed by spanish head of state francisco franco bahamonde as his successor.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese and Swedish Table Tennis Players Hold First Friendly Competition in Stockholm

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Nov. 27, 1973)

the visiting chinese table tennis team and the swedish team held their first friendly competition in tyreso, a town near stockholm, yesterday evening. the chinese men's team defeated its swedish counterpart 5:1 while the swedish women's team beat chinese women players 3:0.

in the men's team event, the swedish team fielded s. bengtsson and k. johansson, ace players of the swedish team which had captured this year's world table tennis championship, and young player u. thorsell, against the chinese players lu yuan-sheng (19 years old), wang chia-lin (19 years old) and li peng (18 years old). combining attacks with defence, hand-shake holder lu yuan-sheng played a steady and fast-attacking game. he beat bengtsson, former world men's singles champion, by 21:14 and 21:10, and johansson, this year's world runner-up, by 21:12, 21:16, winning two points for the chinese team. fast-attacking li peng also won two points for china when he defeated johansson and thorsell by 2:1 and 2:0 respectively. after beating thorsell 2:0, wang chia-lin took on bengtsson. the two players were locked in a fierce contest. wang chia-lin won the first set 22:20. then bengtsson won the other two sets 22:20 and 25:23, collecting one point for the swedish team.

in the women's team event, swedish players b. radberg and a.c. hellman defeated young chinese players liu

hsin-yen and yu chin-chia 2:0 respectively. the swedish players also won 2:0 in the doubles match.

the excellent performance of the players of the two countries was warmly applauded by more than 1,200 spectators.

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1. carlsson, minister of housing of sweden, and leading members of the municipal council of tyreso saw the matches.

e. extergren, president of the swedish table tennis association, made a welcoming speech at the ceremony before the matches started.

the chinese table tennis team arrived here on the evening of november 23 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the swedish table tennis association.

Chinese Engraving Exhibition Opens in Stockholm

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Nov. 29, 1973)

a chinese engraving exhibition opened in the east asian museum here today. the exhibits include ancient works of traditional chinese art and modern engravings depicting the real life and struggle of the chinese people.

personages from the swedish art circles, foreign ministry officials and foreign diplomats, totalling some 100, attended the opening ceremony. chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association christer leopold was present.

chairman of the committee of the swedish east asian museum nils thiden and chinese ambassador wang lu-ming spoke at the ceremony.

after the opening ceremony, the visitors made a round of the exhibition and praised chinese engraving art for its new themes and style.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syria Publishes Lu Hsün's Work "The True Story of Ah Q" in Arabic

(NCNA-English Damascus, Nov. 28, 1973)

lu hsun's work "the true story of ah q" has been translated into and published in arabic here recently to the welcome of syrian readers.

the arabic translation of "the true story of ah q" quotes chairman mao tsetung's appraisal of lu hsun on its back cover: "the chief commander of china's cultural revolution, he was not only a great man of letters but a great thinker and revolutionary."

the arabic version was translated by the syrian lawyer suheil ayoub.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1973)

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and his wife gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the national day of yugoslavia.

attending the reception were li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, chien chih-kuang, minister of light industry, yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned including lin chiao-chih, tao chi, yao hsiao-cheng, yang chi and wang hsiao-yi.

also present were sarin chhak, foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and members of the diplomatic corps.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

President of ICAO Council Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1973)

walter binaghi, president of the council of the international civil aviation organization, and john hutchison, chief of external relations of the organization, wound up their visit in peking and left here today on a tour of shanghai and kwangchow.

they were seen off at the airport by ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.), and leading member of department concerned pi chi-lung.

shen tu, deputy director-general of the c.a.a.c., accompanied the guests on the tour.

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